The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902. NO. 50

LOCAL NOTES.

—March came in like a lamb but he had to swim.

—Miss Alda Parker is enjoying a visit among friends at Harrisburg.

—S. B. Neice and family spent Sunday with friends at Huntingdon.

—Mrs. Treverton was summoned to Everett Saturday to attend the funeral of an aunt.

—Rev. H. W. Koehler will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—The M. E. church at Saxton has been remodeled at a cost of $3,200. The church was reopened on the 23d ult. free of debt.

—Miss Emrette Clarkson, formerly of Cassville, has accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Franciscus Hardware company at Lewistown.

—Mrs. Susan Turnbaugh on Monday broke ground for a new dwelling house on Hill street on the site of the one destroyed by fire a little over a year ago.

—The adjourned fourth quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek charge of the M. E. church will be held in the Mapleton church Thursday evening of this week.

—Snow commenced falling about eleven o'clock last evening and up to the time of closing our forms the ground is covered to a depth of twenty inches with no indication of an abatement.

—County Deputy W. T. Boring, J. G. Hicks and wife and M. L. Rex attended Pomona Grange at Marklesburg last week. They report a very pleasant time among the hospitable people of that section.

—The members of Standing Stone Conclave, No. 134, I. O. H., and their wives and sweethearts will sit down to a banquet at Huntingdon to-morrow evening. It promises to be a great social event.

—The presence of every member of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., is desired at the regular meeting next Saturday evening as business of great importance to the membership will be transacted.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company last Thursday completed the purchase of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad and at once assumed control of the line. Samuel Rea has been named as president.

—Near midnight Saturday night the home of Oliver Evans in Puttstown was burned to the ground, with all its contents. The family were away from home at the time. The loss is over $1,000, with $600 insurance.

—The Millerstown dam now offers no obstruction to the passage of shad to Huntingdon county, a large portion of it having been torn out by the ice. Some of our local piscatorial sports who have heretofore been obliged to be satisfied with suckers, squires and an occasional carp are reading up on the habits of shad and how to catch them.

—All our presidents have come from British ancestry excepting two—Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt—who were of Dutch ancestry. Washington, the two Adamses, Madison, the two Harrisons, Tyler, Taylor, Filmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Garfield and Cleveland were of English ancestry; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur and McKinley of Scotch-Irish; Monroe, Grant and Hayes of Scotch, and Jefferson of Welsh.

—Birdless hats are coming into style, and American bird plumage adorning the hats and bonnets of women is destined soon to become a thing of the past. Better to wear birdless hats than live in a birdless country, for through the incessant slaughter of birds for hat trimming this country is bound to eventually become destitute of our little feathered songsters. If some women must have life sacrificed for millinery adornment, why not wear stuffed mice with their ears and tails painted to suit the wearer.

—At 2.20 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. M. A. Fields, wife of Elisha Fields, died at her home in Duncansville, aged 58 years, 6 months and 5 days. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Duncansville. Besides her husband she leaves two children —Mrs. John Irvin, of Harrisburg, and Elliott J. Brown. of Providence, R. I. Funeral services will be held at her home at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At their conclusion the body will be placed on the 5.16 train and taken to Mapleton for interment.—*Altoona Tribune*, March 5th. The remains will be interred at 10 o'clock Friday morning in the U. B, cemetery.

—Harry Tate, son of Joseph Tate, of Mill Creek, boarded local freight at Mill Creek yesterday to ride to Huntingdon. In attempting to get off near the Stone creek culvert, he fell and both legs got under the wheels. The one leg is off near the ankle and the other nearer the knee. The lad is aged 16 years.

—A farmer in a neighboring township while in a generous mood gave his daughter two chickens and bade her "run away and be a good girl." He promised if she would look after them he would feed the increase four years. The girl, as it were, planted these two chickens and the result, according to the father's statements, are somewhat astonishing. He says she has $64 in the bank and some 200 chickens which he had to feed. According to the farmer's best calculation his daughter will own the farm at the end of four years and will be charging him rent for living on it.—Ex.

—The borough council was reorganized Monday evening. The retiring members were Samuel Hatfield, J. G. Gillam and G. W. Wright and the new members are Samuel Hatfield, R. N. McCarl and W. H. Dell. R. N. McCarl was elected president, I. N. Swope, secretary, A. W. Swope, treasurer, James Montgomery, chief of police, and J. C. Griffin, lamp lighter. A tax of seven mills was laid for borough purposes, an increase being necessary to meet the expenses necesary to repair damages done by recent flood. The last Tuesday evening of each month was fixed as the time and the ITEM office the place of regular monthly meetings.

Refunding County Securities.

The County Commissioners of this county are making an effort to refund the county obligations now matured or maturing and have invited proposals from the holders of the matured bonds and short-loan orders. The circular letter issued under date of February 28th fully explains itself and is as follows:

There is now over $60,000 of the indebtedness of Huntingdon county, consisting of bonds and short loan orders, now overdue and we have determined to call in and redeem these bonds and short loans by the issue and sale of refunding bonds of the denomination of $1000 each and bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. payable semi-annually and free of taxes, that is the state taxes will be paid by the county to the state, thus giving each bond holder three and one-half per cent. interest without deduction for taxes.

These bonds will be issued in two series, "J" and "K," and begin maturing in lots of $5000 on October 1, 1912, and yearly thereafter till 1923.

An offer equivalent to $1008 for each $1000 bond has been made for the whole lot but the Commissioners have concluded to offer the bonds to the present holders of the matured bonds and short loans, and other citizens of the county; and in case sufficient offers are received to take up the whole loan of $60,000 at as good a premium as above stated, the Commissioners will award the bonds to the people of the county.

Please advise the Commissioners within ten days from this date how many of the above refunding bonds you wish to purchase at the rate of $1008 for each $1000 bond, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any offers not satisfactory to them.

Entertainment.

Prof. L. Hawes Long, of Belfast, N. Y., will give an entertainment in the Mapleton Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, March 11, 1902. Mr. Long is a Christian gentlemen, an elocutionist of note, and one of the best entertainers in the country. The entertainment will consist of readings of the highest literary character in connection with a musical entertainment by Mr. Long, assisted by an accomplished pianist.

A generous patronage is solicited and will be appreciated.

Reserved seat tickets 25c., children 15c. Proceeds for benefit of Presbyterian Sabbath school. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Surgeon's Knife Not Needed.

Surgery is no longer necessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures such cases at once, removing the necessity for dangerous, painful and expensive operations. For scalds, cuts burns, wounds, bruises, sores and skin diseases it is unequalled. Beware of counterfeits. W. H. Spangler.

The February Freshet.

The month of February recently closed was a severe winter month although at no time did the thermometer register as low at this place as it did in the corresponding month of most of the preceding years. The lowest recorded at this office in February, 1902, was four degrees above zero and all through the month from the 2nd until the 25th it hovered from four to twenty-four above. There was no thawing and at points where digging was necessary the frost was found to be as much as forty-two inches in depth. On the 25th rain fell and with the rain came warmer weather. At that time there were from nine to fifteen inches of snow in this section. The 26th was a warm day and the melting snow caused a heavy rise in the streams which broke the ice and sent it seaward. No damage was done by the ice in this neighborhood. About three o'clock Friday morning a heavy rain commenced falling. By five o'clock the storm was accompanied by lightning and thunder. The mountain streams became torrents and by three o'clock Saturday morning there was almost twenty-three feet of flush water in the Juniata river at this point. Many of the people living along the north side of the railroad became apprehensive of a repetition of the experiences of 1889. There was no danger, however, and the only property which suffered from the waters was that of J. P. Wilson in whose house the water reached a height of twelve inches. His outbuildings and cellar were somewhat damaged but he had removed his poultry, feed and some other effects to a place of safety. The waters commenced abating about four o'clock Saturday morning and by noon had receded three feet.

SOME FLOOD NOTES.

The waters were about twelve feet lower than in 1889 and about three feet lower than in 1894.

Scrub run did a rushing business last Saturday but the stone arch bridge on Main street was sufficient to accommodate the waters.

The bicycle road from the Mapleton bridge east is badly damaged and much labor will be required to restore it. One of the Brady township bridges on this road is washed out.

Riverside Park looks somewhat dilapidated after the inundation, the band stand being the only building not destroyed. The grounds are well sanded but nature and a little labor will make them as beautiful as ever.

One of the township bridges at Mill Creek and another between Mill Creek and the Juniata sand works were washed out and the other bridge at Mill Creek was moved. The new subway at Mill Creek was flooded.

J. P. Wilson caught a fish over four inches long in his front yard last Friday evening. It isn't good fishing ground but a swirl of water, indicative of what was coming, had swished around the house and as it receded neglected to take the fish along. Mr. Wilson picked up the straggler and after examining it returned it to its element.

The engine rooms of the Keystone Sand company's Juniata works and Swope & Gayton were badly flooded, necessitating a thorough cleaning of the machinery. The Keystone company's pump house was moved from its foundation and the stack loosened. The Juniata Sand company's pump house was destroyed and the pumping machinery damaged. The pumping house of the Columbia company was submerged.

Along the railroad much damage was done. Eight hundred and forty feet of the new fill in Jack's Narrows was washed out to such an extent as to necessitate the temporary abandonment of the north track. The new banks were damaged at the BP tower. The Bald Eagle Valley Road, Bedford division and Altoona division were all badly damaged but with few exceptions the main line escaped. Two spans of the camel back bridge at Harrisburg, built in 1816, were swept away and three piers of the steel railroad bridge at Rockville were damaged.

Mapleton borough suffered considerable damage, the floor of the Campbell's creek bridge being torn out, the fill at the county bridge being washed out to a depth of a couple of feet and in many portions of the town the streets being badly washed. Several ditches overflowed and a number of cellars were flooded. Union township sustains heavy loss in its share of the damage to Campbell's creek bridge and in damage to the Smith valley road. The new bridge across Gayton's creek was raised at one end and the new road at that point was torn out for several feet opposite the culvert.

Sunday about noon a colored laborer named Lomax who had been left to take care of Sims & Co.'s property at Vandevander bridge undertook to make a trip between Bridgeport siding and the bridge on the shifting engine. Another colored laborer, named Asher Stevenson whose home is at Lock Haven, was in the engine with Lomax and told Lomax he had better walk. Lomax gave Stevenson to understand that he knew all about the dinkey, and pulled the throttle. The engine went all right until it reached the summit when it got beyond control. Lomax didn't know so much about it then and the engine continued going until it came to the river where the track had been washed out and then the dinkey toppled over. Stevenson was caught between the engine and some timbers and was badly squeezed. He was taken to the Altoona hospital for repairs. Lomax was discharged in a very positive manner and in due time the "Osceola" was drawn from her watery bed.

Could Not Breathe.

Coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis, other throat and lung troubles are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. One Minute Cough Cure is not a mere expectorant which gives only temporary relief. It softens and liquifies the mucous, draws out the inflammation and removes the cause of the disease. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. "One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it," says Justice of the Peace J. Q. Hood, Crosby, Miss. "My wife could not get her breath and was relieved by the first dose. It has been a benefit to all my family." W. H. Spangler.

Stone Valley Railroad.

A number of Huntingdon gentlemen who have been interested for several years in the construction of a railroad between Huntingdon and McAlevy's Fort are now at work in soliciting subscriptions for stock and are meeting with good success. Under the laws of the Commonwealth $30,000 will have to be subscribed before a charter will issue, of which $10,000 or more was taken in the last few days. Persons desiring to subscribe should see R. A. Orbison, O. M. Brumbaugh, C. R. McCarthy, R. G. Miller, George Herncame, C. H. Miller, Gilbert Greenberg or J. C. Jackson, all of this place, who have been authorized to solicit subscriptions.

The benefits accruing to Huntingdon and the entire section through which the contemplated railroad is to traverse are so manifest that it is needless to refer to them. Inasmuch as the matter is now in a tangible shape, with every prospect of being carried out provided those interested in our community will take hold, we hope the people will subscribe liberally towards the stock. The opportunity is at hand to make the railroad a go.—*Globe.*

Rockhill Furnaces to be Put in Blast.

After years of patient waiting and hoping the people here are at last to have their hopes realized. The furnaces are to be repaired and put in blast at the earliest possible time.

A new company has been organized, composed of a number of the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company's stockholders and some outside parties, with a working capital of $100,000. The new company is called the Rockhill Furnace Company, and it has secured by lease all the furnace buildings, coke ovens, ore lands, etc., necessary to the running of the furnaces.

The new company is composed of thorough business men, who have made the iron business a study for years, and there is absolutely no reason why they should not make money out of the plant at this place.

Much of the credit for this happy consummation of all our hopes is due to our townsman Dr. W. T. Browning, who is a director in the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company. The doctor worked early and late for the past two years or more in his efforts to induce his company to start the furnace and when all efforts in that direction failed, it was he who suggested the formation of a new company and the leasing of the plant. The doctor is to be congratulated on the success that has crowned his efforts.

We shall have more to say of this new company in future issues.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

Pomona Grange Proceedings.

The first quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H., was held in the town hall at Marklesburg, February 26th and 27th. The first session on Wednesday evening was public. Notwithstanding the poor condition of the roads a good representation of the different Granges in the county was present. The meeting was called to order at 7.30 p. m., by J. C. Steinbach, Past Master of Lincoln Grange. A song of welcome was rendered by the choir; prayer by Rev. H. H. Hartman. Mr. A. H. Crum, in his usual style of eloquence, delivered the following address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of Marklesburg and vicinity.

THE ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We often hear it said that this is an age of organization, and this is true. Men of the different professions have formed their separate associations, hence we have the medical association, the dental association, the lawyers' association, the ministerial association. Capitalists have their trusts, the laboring classes have different unions, the employees of our railroad corporations have their brotherhoods. And why these organizations? Simply because they have long since learned that in union there is strength; that being a united unit, a perfect whole, they can the better control their individual interest in their particular profession, occupation or commercial calling. But while this is true of nearly all classes of our American citizenship, there is one class, a class extending from the coast of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, from the Great Lakes on the north to Gulf of Mexico on the south, a class upon whom all others are dependent not only for their financial success but for the necessities as well as the comforts of life, that has failed or rather has neglected to unite themselves by organizing for their mutual benefit and protection. I refer to the great agricultural class, the great producing class, the real producers. The manufacturer only converts the raw material into finished products, but the farmer makes the earth to blossom as the rose. He causeth it to bring forth anew, harvest after harvest, to yield abundant that his fellowman may have wherewith to not only sustain but to enjoy life.

Being, then, the great producer, the farmer, by the right of his position, should stand at the very top of all the pursuits in life. Since upon his calling all other callings depend, he to a certain extent, should be king supreme, saying to others thus far shalt thou go and no farther. But, while it is true that the great agricultural interest of our land is not organized as it should be, there is a power at work that is making itself felt for good; a power that is raising the farmer to a higher standard, that is placing him upon a higher plane; a power that is teaching him to realize his true position in his life work; that his calling has priority over all other callings; that it was ordained of God himself, a power by whose influence the farmer and the farmer's wife have been made to see that they are the equal of other men and other women; that by the dignity of their calling and by their advancement along educational lines they need no longer fear being ridiculed as "hay seeders," "clod hoppers," "buckwheaters" or "country jakes."

A power that is being felt in our state and national legislation, causing the enactment of wholesome laws not only for the interest of the farmer but all others. I refer to the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange.

And now to the members of this worthy organization that are with us to-night and to those that may be with us to-morrow, I extend a cordial welcome. In behalf of the citizens of our town, in behalf of the agricultural interests of our valley, I bid you welcome to our homes and our frugal boards, trusting that your stay with us may not only be pleasant but interesting and beneficial. And although it is mid-winter, you will find our Garners full of hospitality, our Summers pleasant, our Groves delightful and our Crums ever ready to comfort. Though the Bear and the Wolfe roam our streets, and may even come into this hall, fear them not. They may not be as wise as serpents, but they are as harmless as doves.

The Worthy State Master, W. F. Hill, gave the response, after which his remarks were based on organization in general, its wonderful achievements and the Grange as an organization, its accomplishments and the benefits derived from being a member of the Grange.

Dr. L. E. Wolf rendered the welcome in behalf of the members of Atlas Castle of the K. G. E. The doctor's remarks were well based on the needs of the farmer of to-day—the necessity of organization as a direct means of education, enlightenment and success to the American farmer. The Worthy State Lecturer, Albert M. Cornell, rendered the response, after which his remarks were based on the

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

FLOODS RAVAGE COUNTRY

Worst Inundation in Years Reported From Many Quarters.

PATERSON AT WATER'S MERCY

Citizens Forced to Flee For Safety, and Bridges Swept Away—Disastrous Results of the Overflowing of the Passaic River—Miles of Railroad Track Under Water—The Loss of Life.

New York City. — Reports received from the flooded districts in the New England and Middle States indicated the destruction of many millions of dollars' worth of property and the loss of at least twenty-five lives. About 1000 persons were made homeless, 50,000 toilers were thrown temporarily out of work, and seven bridges were swept away. The damage done in the Passaic Valley, N. J., was estimated at $2,000,000 in Pittsburg, Allegheny, Pa., and vicinity at $1,250,000, and in the Susquehanna Valley, Pa., at $1,500,000.

Throughout Pennsylvania overflowed rivers have caused losses of property and suffering. Floods in Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia and in the far South and in several of the New England States also did much damage and endangered many lives.

In New York, the recent thaw, aided by heavy rains, caused freshets in many districts up the State, the highest stage of water being reached at Albany and in the vicinity of that town. Parts of Albany were overflowed and flooded tracks generally hampered railway traffic.

The Empire State Express, bound for New York City, was abandoned in four feet of water near Schodack. The rising flood put out the fires under the engine boiler. The passengers were rescued from their sleeping car berths in the darkness of night and at early dawn by means of rowboats were safely taken to Hudson, N. Y. Passengers on the north-bound Buffalo express from New York City had a similar experience at Castleton.

Flood has followed fire in Paterson, and it is a question of the citizens of that ill-fated town as to which has worked the greater hardship, the $8,000,000 fire of several weeks ago or the overflowing of the Passaic River. The fire destroyed the banks, the churches, the big stores in which the people spent their money and which gave the town its air of prosperity. The flood has seriously damaged and in several instances put out of business for several weeks to come the very sources of the town's prosperity, the big mills along the river bank in which the people earned their money.

No lives were lost in the fire. There were two lost in the flood. Henry Richards, a carpenter, was drowned while trying to save a family from a flooded factory. The body of another man was seen being carried down the stream, turning over and over in the current. The fire made 100 families homeless. The flood drove 600 families to charity for shelter.

The railroad bridge which spanned the Passaic River at Singac went down. The bridge was of wood and rested high above the water on trestle work. The rushing of the water weakened the central piers and the whole collapsed. The Hillman street bridge in Paterson also went down. It was an iron and steel span with stone abutments and centre pier. One of the abutments went and the bridge collapsed.

All the rivulets tributary to the Passaic River were swollen into deep and turgid streams. The river itself rose far beyond the danger point. Passaic was in almost as perilous a situation as Paterson. Not within the memory of a living man has the Passaic reached so high a mark at Newark as it did on the flood tides. All the piers on the river front were submerged. In Belleville houses near the river could not be reached except in boats. Many of them were deserted as the waters rose higher, and as the day wore on the most alarming reports of the weakening of the dams above Paterson were spread and added to the general terror.

Bergen County was cut off from Passaic entirely. Hundreds of employes of the mills were separated from their families and were unable to reach their homes in Wallington, Garfield and Lodi. The Passaic, Anderson and Birch lumber yards were ruined. A dozen houses in submerged Wallington were washed away. The river, naturally about 200 feet wide at Wallington, was a mile in width. A hundred houses were flooded and the occupants were forced to flee. A dozen mills, blocks away from the river, were submerged. No work can be done for weeks, and fully 10,000 persons will be temporarily out of employment. The electric light and gas plants were submerged, and the entire city was in darkness, with fifty blocks of streets under water.

Never, it is said, has the country been visited by such a general flood. Nearly the whole country was flood bound. From Maine to the South and from New York to Wisconsin reports came of high water, freshets and breaking ice gorges that did untold damage. Trains were delayed, and in some places the tracks were under water for miles. Rivers that had overflowed their banks filled the engine rooms of electric power houses, stopping the running of electric cars and putting whole cities in darkness.

MARCONI'S NEW TRIUMPH

He Received a Signal 2099 Miles From Cornwall, England.

Record of the Feat Well Attested by the Chief Officers of the Philadelphia —Secrecy is Possible.

New York City.—William Marconi, the young inventor, who in December startled the world by announcing that he had succeeded in transmitting prearranged signals by means of wireless telegraph across the Atlantic, arrived on the American liner Philadelphia. He made another statement in regard to results achieved on the way over by the wireless system, little less remarkable than the achievement he announced from Newfoundland in the Winter. In Newfoundland Marconi had to receive the sound of the signal "S" through a telephone receiver, but on arriving he exhibited slips of paper on which the receiving apparatus recorded the messages, which up to a distance of 1551 miles were actual messages, and after that and up to 2099 miles, the signal letter "S." Each of the pieces of tape bore the signatures of Captain A. R. Mills and Chief Officer Marsden of the Philadelphia, in whose presence the particular messages were received.

At the Hoffman House Marconi was asked many questions. Of what had been done during the voyage across on the Philadelphia he said:

"It merely confirms what I have previously done in Newfoundland. There is no longer any question about the ability of the wireless telegraph to transmit messages across the Atlantic. As to distance over which messages can be sent, I will say that it is a matter that depends solely on the strength of the apparatus used.

"You have asked me why I did not reply to the messages from Cornwall. That is very easily answered. The instrument on the Philadelphia was not constructed for long distances. As for the curvatures of the earth affecting the curents, as the cable people thought it would, that has been proved untrue. That objection on their part, though, I think, was rather an imaginary, than a real one. The wish was probably father to the thought."

When asked what he thought the speed of the wireless current was, Marconi replied:

"I have made no calculation as to that, but assume it travels at the same speed the light does—that is, at a rate of about 186,000 miles a second."

As to secrecy in the sending of messages and the possibility of other ships and stations intercepting messages, Marconi said there were many vessels now equipped with the apparatus on the Atlantic, and that if his tuning process was unsuccessful, why had they not intercepted some of the messages that were flashed to him from Poldhu. He continued:

"You haven't heard any of them report catching any of them, have you? We were in pretty close proximity to the outgoing Cunarder to-day, and she did not affect us, and if she did not, why should any of the rest do so? There are some 250 tunes, and to intercept you would have to guess which one I was using. And since I have the choice of so many, the guess would be a rather difficult one."

The inventor will go to Ottawa, and after a short stay in the interest of his invention will return to New York City, sailing soon afterward for England, as he did on the voyage that has just ended, utilizing his time at sea experimenting with his apparatus.

PRINCE HENRY AT MOUNT VERNON

He Lays Wreaths on Washington's Tomb and Plants a Tree.

Washington, D. C.—Prince Henry of Prussia journeyed to Mount Vernon and placed two wreaths on the tomb of Washington. Prince Henry and his party were taken to Mount Vernon by a special train. It was 2.30 o'clock when the train started, and the run to Mount Vernon occupied fifty-five minutes.

Prince Henry walked to the Washington home and was driven from there over the slope of the hill to the tomb. When the iron gate of the tomb was opened he removed his cap and entered. Two large wreaths made in Washington by his order had been sent to the tomb, and he set them in place. A group of more than 100 men standing in the approach to the grave uncovered, and that, with their silence, added to the spirit of solemnity.

Fifty feet down the sward that falls away from the tomb Prince Henry planted a linden tree. The tree had been set in place before his arrival, and, taking a spade the Prince filled the earth in around its roots. The Prince was taken to the old Washington house, and there met a delegation of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. He spent a few minutes in looking at the Washington relics and then departed for Washington. Large crowds watched his arrival and departure, and his course through historic old Alexandria was lined with people, who cheered him cordially.

It was 4.30 o'clock when Washington was reached on the return trip, and Prince Henry was driven at once to the German Embassy.

Made His Own Coffin.

Thomas Carson died at his home in Perry, Ohio, at eighty-nine years of age. Mr. Carson was ready for death in more than one way. He was a carpenter by trade, and years ago constructed his own coffin, and also made other funeral arrangements.

STORM CONTINENT WIDE

Loss of Life and Destruction ot Property in Many States.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC PARALYZED

Ice Gorge in Alleghany River Threatened Pittsburg—Cyclones in Virginia and Georgia—Blizzard in Minnesota and the Dakotas—Floods Impeded Railroad Traffic in the South—Heavy Rains.

New York City.—The sea border of a cyclone of almost continental diameter lashed the waters hereabouts into suds and made sailing craft claw off shore. It also played havoc with the wires, only recently prostrate under a burden of sleet, again shutting off direct telegraphic communication with all coastwise cities to the south of us. Washington dispatches came by roundabout courses; some via Chicago and some through Pittsburg.

The gale was southeast and was the heaviest blow of the winter from that point, acquiring at one time a gale in the city of sixty-eight miles. There hasn't been a storm in many years covering so large a territory, practically two-thirds of the country.

It was one of the most erratic storms on record. It originated in the Pacific, came inshore at Oregon and went cavorting down to Texas. It danced there on the plains awhile, recurved and headed north-northeast, howling through Oklahoma and Missouri, spreading, as it whirled, almost from coast to coast.

WIDE STORM AREA.

Rain Fell From the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Chicago.—Chicago was the centre of a general storm area which covered almost the entire country. The barometric pressure was less than any previous record, and rain fell almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Professor Cox asserted that it was the most remarkable storm which had occurred in many years, owing to its great extent and low barometer readings.

Cumberland, Md. — One-half of the city was under water and business was entirely suspended. The Potomac River overflowed its banks. All street car traffic was suspended and nearly all the railroads were tied up. An ice gorge at Gorman, fifty miles north, broke, and that town was under several feet of water. The people were forced to the second stories of their homes. Every bridge on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania road between here and Piedmont, W. Va., was swept away, and the West Virginia Central road was completely blocked with ice and water for miles.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The great ice gorges in the Allegheny River above this city broke and were swept down the swollen stream. The head of the gorge was within the limits of Pittsburg and Allegheny before noon, but passed the two cities and went down the Ohio without doing any serious damage.

Reading, Pa.—Traffic on the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was suspended. Trains on the Wilmington and northern division of the Reading road could not resume for a week. Rails were washed away, a dozen large dams burst, wooden bridges were destroyed and hundreds of factories were under water between Pottsville and Manayunk. Nearly every colliery of the Reading company was flooded and many were shut down.

THE SOUTH STORM SWEPT.

Death and Ruin in the Path of High Wind and Rain.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The storm caused serious damage to railroads in this section. A freight train was wrecked near Redford, Va., in which a brakeman was killed. Railroad traffic was delayed. All river industries were closed.

Atlanta, Ga.—The storm which swept over the southeastern Gulf States apparently passed north and out to sea. The heavy rains raised the water to flood height in the Chattahoochee, Alabama, Ocmulgee and Savannah rivers, and much damage was reported in Georgia and Alabama. Four lives were lost as a result of a wreck caused by the washout near Zetella, Ga. Numerous freight wrecks occurred from the same cause. A negro woman was killed, another fatally injured and several negro men were badly hurt by a cyclone which passed over Dawson, Ga.

Asheville, N. C.—All railway traffic in the mountains was paralyzed as a result of the storm. All manufacturing plants on the banks of the French Broad River were forced to close. The river rose over a thirteen-foot wall at Marshall, N. C., and flooded the town.

Jacksonville, Fla. — A very heavy thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by heavy rains and a gale of wind blew down many houses in the southern part of the State. All oranges left on the trees were badly damaged.

MEMORIAL TO M'KINLEY

Impressive Services Held by Congress in the Capitol.

EULOGY BY SECRETARY HAY

The Distinguished Audience Which Honored the Late President's Memory Comprised the President and His Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Prince Henry and the Foreign Diplomats.

Washington, D. C.—In the presence of an audience that comprised the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite, and invited guests of National fame, the two houses of Congress paid tribute to the memory of President McKinley. The memorial exercises were held in the Hall of Representatives, where just twenty years ago the eulogy of President Garfield was pronounced by his Secretary of State, James G. Blaine. On that occasion William McKinley was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. McKinley's eulogy was pronounced by his Secretary of State, John Hay.

Every member of Congress was attired in black. The galleries were bright with the costumes of women, but the only touch of color on the floor was in the uniforms of Generals Miles and Corbin and other officers and of Prince Henry and his suite. Every available inch of space in the galleries and on the floor was occupied, and the audience was an immense one. Admission to the Capitol was restricted to the holders of tickets. Prince Henry and the President occupied the two seats directly in front of the Speaker's desk, where President Frye of the Senate acted as presiding officer.

The Marine Band had been stationed in the lobby, and during the period before the opening of the exercises was heard playing various selections, among which were the late President's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," and the hymn which he murmured in his last hours, and which was sung by the multitudes through which his funeral train passed, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The former was played again at the conclusion of the exercises, when the President and Cabinet arose and left the hall. The exercises consisted simply of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coudin, Chaplain of the House; the address of Secretary Hay, and the benediction by the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Milburn.

Secretary Hay's address was universally pronounced a splendid eulogy of his former chief and friend. He delivered it with no effort at oratorical effect, seldom raised his voice, made no gestures, and did not once change the position which he at first assumed; yet, through the hour and twenty minutes which he occupied, he was listened to with breathless silence and strained attention, and when he concluded there was a storm of applause.

Many times in the course of the eulogy some of those who had been closest to the late President were seen to be deeply moved by the Secretary's words. Secretary Root, in particular, was much affected, and was obliged to wipe his eyes several times. The whole audience seemed moved at Mr. Hay's reference to Mrs. McKinley and his picture of "The gentle sufferer who counts the long hours over in the desolate splendor of his fame."

Mr. Hay's references to McKinley's foreign policy derived an especial interest from the fact that they were made in the presence of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and the brother and personal representative of the German Emperor. He had no more interested auditors than these gentlemen when he declared that the "Monroe Doctrine so long derided and denied by alien publicists, evokes now no challenge or contradiction when uttered to the world." The same thing was true when he referred to the way in which President McKinley, aided by "the wise and heroic viceroys of the South, saved the Chinese Empire from anarchy and spoliation." Mr. Hay did not mince words here, nor did he give to any other nation any share of the credit due to the United States for the salvation of China. The word "spoliation" was brought out with emphasis. Wu Ting Fang obviously was intensely interested at this point. He placed his elbows on his desk, rested his chin on his hands, and seemed to be drinking in every word with avidity and eagerness.

Secretary Hay's reference to reciprocity and to the need for legislation against anarchy seemed to be directed straight at the two houses of Congress. In speaking of the latter subject, Mr. Hay called upon the memory of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, "three murdered comrades of yours, whose voices still haunt these walls" to inspire the legislators before him to deal with the problem.

KAISER VERY MUCH PLEASED.

He Feels That Prince Henry is Doing Well in America.

Berlin, Germany.—The details of the movements of Prince Henry and the courtesies shown him in the United States continue to be followed here with extraordinary interest, and the pleasure of Emperor William at the reception tendered his brother has been freely expressed to members of the royal household.

In official circles it is considered that the Emperor has personally accomplished, by sending Prince Henry to the United States, what it would have taken years to do otherwise.

Man's Chance in Life.

One of the biggest life insurance companies recently figured out the chances of living, and naturally went into the spirit of the thing on lines the reverse of the sentimental. The experts simply took 100,000 human beings and figured out a percentage, just as if the 100,000 humans were chalk on a blackboard.

Acting on the understanding that the 100,000 are considered at the age of ten years, each will have 48.7 more years to live. Of course some will die before collecting their life inheritance, but the 48.7 represents the average. As a matter of carefully ascertained fact there will be 749 deaths among the 100,000 before the eleventh year is reached. This leaves 99,251 survivors, with a chance of 48.1 more years in the land of the living. But 746 of these will die before becoming twelve-year-olds.

The land of promise must be where people never pay their debts.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Kaiser's motor car is geared to four speeds, ranging from three to forty miles an hour.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It is proposed to increase the strength of the Belgian army to 180,000 men.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

One of the Buenos Ayres newspapers has a consultation room in which the poor can get medical aid and medicine free.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He who laughs last is slow to see the joke.

H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The California giant trees, or Sequoias, are, in the opinion of Richard T. Fisher, probably 5000 years old.

We refund 10c. for every package of Putnam Fadeless Dye that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

It takes a level-headed man to survive a stroke of good fortune.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

Cupid and the burglar both laugh at locksmiths.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!* The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Mme. Beniot's Russian Depilatory

MARRED BEAUTY.

Instantaneously Removes
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
without torturing, blistering, discoloring or leaving anyblotch, signs or other ill effect on the skin. It is an effective, instantaneous, harmless remedy.
Send for Booklet giving full information.
MME. BENOIT,
2 East 42d Street,
New York City.
Please mention this paper.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Self-Threading Sewing Machine Needles!
Send 27c and we will send you sample package assorted needles. Give name of machine. Agents wanted. National Automatic Needle Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City

TROOPS ORDERED HOME

The Military Force in the Philippines to Be Reduced to 32,000 Men.

Lucban, the Notorious Insurgent Leader in the Province of Samar, Falls Into the Hands of Americans.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root, in conformity with assurances recently made to various committees of Congress, has arranged for a gradual reduction of the military force in the Philippines to about 32,000 men.

Orders have been sent to General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, that he arrange to send home all the regiments under his command that were sent to the Philippines in 1899. About 13,000 troops are affected by these orders. The movement will be made very slowly, a regiment at a time, in the order in which they arrived in the Philippines, and in each case only when the regiment can be spared without embarrassment and without impairing the military control of the situation. All the troops sent out in 1898 have already been recalled to the United States with the exception of those who re-enlisted for service in the archipelago.

When all the fresh troops in the United States under orders to go to the Philippines have arrived there, it is estimated that General Chaffee will have an effective fighting force of nearly 32,000 men, exclusive of the regiments of 1899, which are to be brought home at his earliest convenience. It is not believed that it will be possible for the first of these troops to leave the Philippines for at least three months.

Manila.—General Smith, in command of the United States troops on the Island of Samar, cables that Lieutenant Strebler's scouts have captured General Lucban, the notorious leader of the Samar insurgents, and taken him to Laguan, capital of a small island of that name, north of and adjoining Samar.

The officials of the War Department regard the capture of Lucban as the most important military event since Aguinaldo's capture. He was run down on the Island of Samar. Lucban is one of the most energetic and ferocious of the insurgents. He is a half-breed, a mixture of Chinese and Filipino stock, and has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he would descend upon the coast towns, and his reign of terror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribute to him as the price of freedom from attack.

DOES NOT POSSESS JURISDICTION.

United States Supreme Court So Decides in the Railway Merger Suit.

Washington, D.C.—The United States Supreme Court has delivered its opinion in the case of Minnesota versus the Northern Securities Company in the application of the State to file a bill of complaint in that court. The opinion was read by Justice Shiras, and the motion for leave to file the bill was denied on the ground that this court is without jurisdiction.

This is the case in which the State of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the Supreme Court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies by injunction.

The decision does not affect the proposed action of Attorney-General Knox to test the legality of the merger under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

MOB SHOOTS A MAN IN BED

Kills a Man Acquitted of Murder as Soon as He Returns Home.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Woodford Hughes was riddled with bullets by a mob and the top of his head was blown off as he lay in his bed in a house at Nortonville. Suspected and acquitted of having shot a neighbor, he had been warned never to return to the village, and for the first time went back to the home of his enemies.

During the night the mob was organized and surrounded the house in which he was staying. At least a dozen shots were fired through the window of his room, and the shooting continued after the victim was dead.

Roosevelt, Jr., Improves Rapidly.

Washington, D. C.—Theodore Roose-

velt, Jr., is progressing steadily toward complete restoration to health.

ANOTHER GRAND REPORT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, AT PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Where Upwards of 10,000 Men Are Constantly Employed.

Sometime ago the Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette published a most thrilling and remarkable experience of the wife of Mr. Frederick Payne, himself connected with the Portsmouth Dockyard for many years. The report produced a great sensation, not only in Portsmouth, but throughout the country, being considered of sufficient importance for reproduction and editorial comment by the leading Metropolitan and Provincial Press of England, as showing the marvelous powers which St. Jacobs Oil possesses as a cure for Rheumatism, its application having effected a perfect cure in the case of Mrs. Payne, after having been a helpless cripple and given up by several physicians.

We have now further evidence of its intrinsic value as a Pain Conqueror. Our readers will do well to follow the intelligent and highly interesting details as given in Mrs. Rabbets' own words:

To the Proprietors St. Jacobs Oil:

Gentlemen—My husband, who is a shipwright in His Majesty's Dockyard, met with an accident to his ankle and leg, spraining both so badly that his leg turned black from his knee to his toes. The Dr. said it would be months before he could put his foot to the ground, and it was doubtful whether he would ever get proper use of his leg again.

A few days after the accident I had a book left at the door telling about St. Jacobs Oil, so I procured a bottle from our chemist, Mr. Arthur Creswell, 379 Commercial Road. I began to use St. Jacobs Oil, and you may guess my surprise, when, in about another week from that date, my husband could not only stand, but could even walk about, and in three weeks from the time I first used the Oil my husband was back at work, and everybody talking about his wonderful recovery. This is not all. Seeing what St. Jacobs Oil could do gave me faith in your Vogeler's Curative Compound, also favourably mentioned in the book left at my house. I determined to try the compound on my little girl, who was suffering from a dreadful skin disease, the treatment of which has cost me large sums of money in going from one doctor to another with her all to no purpose.

She has taken two bottles of Vogeler's Curative Compound, and one would now hardly take her for the same child, her skin has got such a nice healthy colour after the sallow look she has always had.

I shall never cease to be thankful for the immense benefit we have derived from these two great remedies of yours. I think it a duty to recommend these medicines now I have proved their value.

(Signed) ELIZABETH S. RABBETS,
93 Grafton Street, Mile End, Landport, Portsmouth, England.

A liberal free sample of Vogeler's Compound will be sent by addressing St. Jacobs Oil Ltd., Baltimore.

The above honest, straightforward statement of Mrs. Rabbets' evidence is stronger and far more convincing than pages of paid advertisements, which, though in themselves attractive, yet lack that convincing proof which Mrs. Rabbets' description of her own experience supplies. St. Jacobs Oil has a larger sale throughout the world than that of all other remedies for outward application combined, and this can only be accounted for from the fact of its superiority over all others.

A Drill Hole 4800 Feet Deep.

The drill hole on the Turf Club grounds, near Johannesburg, which is nearly two miles from the outcrop of the main reef, struck the main reef at 4800 feet, or within twenty-five feet of the depth at which it was expected formation would be struck. A curious feature in connection with the sinking of this bore hole was the fact that the rods were left in the hole for twenty months while hostilities were going on. The details of the work when it was renewed are best given in the following quotation from the report of the engineers, which is as follows: "Having completed all our preparations, we started to withdraw the rods on Sunday morning, May 26, at 9.10 a. m. The full pressure of steam at our disposal was applied, and as the rods took the strain it was a moment of great anxiety to the onlookers, and we held our breath in suspense, as it was seen the rods had not moved an inch. The next moment, however, to our great relief and delight, they gradually and evenly slipped outward, and so continued to lift, without a hitch throughout the day, so that at knocking-off time we had pulled 1850 feet. Work was resumed at daylight on the following Monday morning, and we are happy to inform you that by 10 a. m. on that day all the rods were safely out of the hole."—Mines and Minerals.

Supersensitive.

The man who offered himself for vivisection has aroused so much hostile comment by his action that he feels all cut up about it.—Boston Globe.

Congress's Clock-Ticks.

A curious fact concerning the clock in the hall of the House of Representatives came to light during the summer. The cleaners tackled this clock, supposing it to be of some ordinary hard wood and cast iron, bedded under varnish. It looked ordinary enough, anyhow.

The cleaners scratched and jabbed and scrubbed till nearly an inch thick of varnish had been removed, when it was found that the clock is incased in bronze. Beautiful bronze, too. About the face is a wealth of fruit, oak leaves and acorns. The chief beauty of the clock, however, is the eagle standing with spread wings on the top of the case, and the bronze figure of an American Indian and a hunter, which support it on each side. These are real works of art, standing about three feet high, the Indian in war bonnet and scalp shirt, leans upon his bow, and the hunter is in buckskin suit, with his gun in his hand, while both seem looking down on the House below.

There is no record whatever of the purchase of the clock, but it was in its place when the hall was first occupied as the House of Representatives, so the "oldest inhabitant" says. The clock has been "gold leafed" instead of varnished, and the bronze figures are all restored to their original state, and the whole now presents a pleasing appearance.—Washington Star.

A Phosphorescent Ocean.

A milky opalescence, permeating the entire sea for immense distances bounded only by the horizon, is a somewhat rare phenomenon. It appears quite suddenly, lasts perhaps for several hours, or passes away as rapidly as it came; and this without apparent cause. At midnight we had the singular whiteness enveloping the sea, while the more brilliant kinds of phosphorescence shone in the midst of flashing green, yellow, or bluish lights, as the case might be—a gorgeous nocturnal display. During these hours my surface trawl-net drifted astern of the ship. The water was alive with countless myriads of little gelatinous sacs measurings one-sixth of an inch in length, delicate tunicate organisms which required the aid of a microscope to reveal their perfect structure. A few specimens placed in an empty meat tin in a darkened cabin could be seen, indeed, with the naked eyes, careering madly around in the salt water, each one glowing with that peculiar opalescent light which saturated the entire sea for so many miles. It was a small species of salpa, nearly related to a much larger kind on the side of which the late Professor Moseley wrote his name with his finger, the signature being visible on the dead body throughout the night, glowing with the brightest phosphorescent light.—The Cornhill.

Fees of the Patent Office.

Patent Office fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15; on issuing each original patent, $20; in design cases, for three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30; on filing each caveat, $10; on every application for the reissue of a patent, $30; on filing each disclaimer, $10; for certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per each hundred words; for certified copies of printed patents; eighty-five cents; for recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney or other paper of 300 words or under, $1; of over 300 words and under 1000 words, $2; of over 1000 words, $3; for copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.—New York News.

Birds Without Brains.

It is a very common idea that if the brain of an animal is completely destroyed it will die, or if it lives it remains in a "comatose" condition. An ingenious German has cut out some pigeons' brains with care, given the wound time to heal, and shown that the birds can run about, fly, measure a distance, eat, go to sleep in the dark, wake up with the light, and, in fine, do most of the things a healthy normal pigeon can do. Only memory and the mating impulses are quite gone.—Harper's Weekly.

Lloyd's Mystic Symbol.

The mystic symbol "S. G." on Lloyd's (marine insurance) policy seems to have an irresistible fascination for great minds. The meaning baffles them as completely as the famous stone bearing the legend, "Bill Stumps His Mark," baffled the immortal Pickwick. Lord Halsbury could not leave it alone Wednesday. His imagination is not of a very high order, apparently, for he could get no further than a negative suggestion to the effect that it did not signify "Solicitor General."—Syren and Shipping.

Mrs. L. A. Harris, a Prominent Member of a Chicago Woman's Political Club, tells how Ovarian Troubles may be Cured without a Surgical Operation. She says:

"Doctors have a perfect craze for operations. The minute there is any trouble, nothing but an operation will do them; one hundred dollars and costs, and included in the costs are pain, and agony, and often death.

"I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles; spent hundreds of dollars for relief, until two doctors agreed that an operation was my only chance of life. My sister had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for her troubles, and been cured, and she strongly urged me to let the doctors go and try the Compound. I did so as a last resort; used it faithfully with the Sanative Wash for five months, and was rejoiced to find that my troubles were over and my health restored. If women would only try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first, fewer surgical operations would occur."—MRS. L. A. HARRIS, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

NO. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has wo ked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried v rious kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too nu nerous to mention, and prescript o s of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and fe l quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,
55 Elm Street, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NY 10

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this arti le are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

GREGORY SEEDS Relied upon for 40 years by Market Gardeners. Catalog Free.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SALZER'S SEEDS
BROMUS INERMIS
The greatest grass of the century. We are the introducers and the only large growers of same for seed in America. We are headquarters. Our Bromus yields 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. It will grow wherever soil is found. It is an agricultural wonder. Every farmer ought to plant it. It is a money maker. Try it for 1902. Catalogue tells.
SPELTZ
The great cereal, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay, as good as timothy, per acre. We are the introducers.
TRIPLE INCOME CORN
How would 250 bushels per acre suit you at the present prices of corn? Well, Salzer's corn sorts will produce this for you in 1902. Catalog tells.
Fodder Plants, Grasses and Clover
We have the largest array of fodder plants found in any catalogue in America. We have the finest varieties, the biggest yielders and surest croppers. Our Giant Incarnate Clover produces a crop 3 ft. high in six weeks after seeding. Our Pea Oat gives 8 tons of hay per acre; our Teosinte is good for 80 tons of green fodder; our Thousand Headed Kale and Dwarf Victoria Rape make sheep and swine and cattle growing at 1c. a pound possible. We warrant our grass mixtures to furnish a luxuriant crop of hay on every soil where planted. (Over 2,000,000 pounds sold the past few years).
VEGETABLE SEEDS
We are the largest growers. Choice onion seed at but 60c. and up a lb. We have a tremendous stock of fine vegetable seeds, such as earliest peas, sweet corn, radishes, beans and many other money making vegetables. Our seeds are money makers, the kind the market gardener and farmer wants.
For 10c—Worth $10.
Our great catalog with a large number of rare farm seed samples is mailed to you upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps. These seeds are positively worth $10 to get a start.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

ALABASTINE

Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Alabastine can be used over paint or paper; paint or paper can be used over Alabastine. Buy only in five pound packages, properly labeled; take no substitute.

Many ailments, particularly throat and lung troubles, are attributable to unsanitary wall coverings. Alabastine has indorsement of physicians and sanitarians.

Alabastine packages have full directions. Anyone can brush it on. Ask paint dealer for tint card. "Alabastine Era" free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Rain, mud and high water.

March came in like a lamb.

The robins have made their appearance.

M. S. Bowman took a business trip to Springfield last week.

Chipmonks are out and according to an old saying winter is over.

Our merchant, Milton Park, has stocked his shelves with new goods.

Calvin Park has taken a two years' log job in Hare's valley, so it is said.

'Squire Crotsley took a load of wheat to Orbisonia mill one day last week.

The pile of logs is still increasing in expectations of the Wible Bros.' sawmill.

Two of the Rev. Ross' sons are sawmilling for Weaver & Heaton near Three Springs.

We were glad to see our old friend, Rev. Levi Anderson, on our streets and take him by the hand.

Some of the wide awake Clay township farmers drove some very fine stock through town on the 1st inst.

Geo. A. Park, the oldest man in town, took a trip to Saltillo on Saturday, combining business with pleasure.

The Crotsley brothers are working on the lower stave mill. The stave mill at this place is making good time.

A spring wagon load of ladies from Hare's Valley passed through this place on Saturday, en route to Saltillo.

Wm. McNerlin is doing considerable lumbering on his newly-purchased farm. There is some fine timber on it. Success, William.

Joseph Heffner passed through this place on Saturday and informed the writer that his sight was failing very rapidly and that he had grave fears of losing it altogether.

Polecat hunting is quite a business among the boys. It is said that a young Smith from Smith valley has sold thirty hides, getting from 75 cents to $1.50 per hide according to quality.

—Bayer & Beaver's wholesale store at Huntingdon was considerably damaged by fire last Sunday morning about one o'clock. The fire originated in the basement but how is not known.

We are glad to hear that the Rockhill furnaces will be put in blast as soon as they can be made ready. A new company has been formed and the properties leased, all through the energy of Dr. Browning.

W. J. Green, of the southern suburbs, has some very old books which came into his hands by the death of his uncle, A. K. Green. One of the books referred to is Vol. I. of John Wesley's sermons, published in 1794, the sermons beginning with the year 1738. This book was owned by Thomas Green, W. J.'s great grandfather. Vol. IV. is another one published in 1801, owned by Caleb Green, who was a great uncle of W. J. Green, and a number of other books of various kinds with the f's and s's alike. A modern reader would have some difficulty reading them unless he would study his lesson well.

TROUGH CREEK.

The rains of last week put the roads in bad condition. Some places were bad enough before.

The grain is looking much better than we expected to see it after being covered with the ice as it was.

The groundhog let up long enough to let March come in like a lamb, but he has got down to solid business again.

I would like someone to rise up and tell how much worse the lotteries that the advertisements of which were not allowed to pass through the mails were than the worthless prizes that are put in packages of peanuts to tempt the young to spend their money for.

This Monday we followed to their last resting place the remains of Isaac Taylor, as stated last week was the oldest member of the M. E. church on the Cassville charge, he having been a member for over seventy years, the greater part of which time he was an official in different ways in the church. His pastor said to-day that he had told him since he came to the charge that he was not able to get to church any more but that he had done what he could when he could. How many of us when near the end of life will be able to tell the truth and say as much.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Recent visitors to this vicinity were James Park, of Sinking valley, Arnold and Clyde Greene, of Huntingdon.

The presence of bluebirds became general on 28th ult. and robins were first heard on 1st inst. Chipmunks have wakened up after a long torpid sleep.

Four weeks of genuine groundhog weather, except three or four days of recent warm weather with rain, lightning and thunder which swept the big snow and ice, are completed with two weeks remaining for cold or blizzards.

Wm. McNerland will remove from D. E. McClain's summit farm in a few days to his own farm over a mile north of Saltillo, and it is said Wm. Weaver, of Saltillo, will occupy the farm vacated by McNerland. The move will be quite convenient for Weaver since he owns a farm adjoining the D. E. McClain farm.

CASSVILLE.

Oscar Wilson moved to the McClain house on Thursday.

Elbe Stever and family moved to the Lodge property on Friday.

Mrs. George Lynn, of Altoona. is spending some time with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Henderson.

Charles Evans, James McClain, J. N. McClain, J. Wright, B. F. Mierley, Abram Pheasant, and J. C. Shaffer were in attendance at quarterly conference on Saturday.

The many friends of Miss Emrette Clarkson will be glad to learn that she has secured a good position as secretary for Franciscus Company, of Lewistown, and will make her home in that place.

A student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, who receives the ITEM, writes "I am always glad to see it come. It makes me think of home while my chum thinks it is excellent and cuts from it many articles.

A plan is on foot to establish a library in Cassville. Prof. McClain is the prime mover. We hope others will second his efforts. Misses Carrie Houck, Lucile Hamilton, Mary Heaton, Maud Houck, and Elda Wilson are all engaged in securing subscriptions.

Owing to the inclement weather on Sunday, very few attended the quarterly meeting. The sermon by Rev. Stevens was a masterpeice. His word-painting carried his hearers to "the garden," "the trial," "the cross," and best of all the "empty tomb," showing a risen Christ willing to save.

LATTA GROVE.

E. and L. Bowman killed six pole cats last week.

Esco Walker made a short business trip to Altoona last week.

John H. Crownover is tearing down the old "Barney shop" and will erect a new one in its stead.

Our supervisor, D. H. Walker, will begin work on our roads as soon as the weather will permit.

Wagner's upper stave mill stood idle last week on account of the wet weather. It is being run full time this week.

The heavy rains last week caused the creek to rise and the ice passed off. Much damage was done to the farms along the creek.

Rather Moist.

"Richard," the McVeytown correspondent of the Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel*, gives the following account of a sledding party, composed of one of the schools of Bratton township, Mifflin county. This is the same township in which at an election held a few years ago eleven township officers were chosen, of whom eight were named Harshbarger. This occasioned "Richard" to remark to the editor of the ITEM that if the Harshbargers, Brattons and Moists moved out of the township the census enumerator would starve enumerating the remaining population at two and one-half cents per head. But as "Richard" says, Mifflin county is the better for having such people in it:

"On last Thursday afternoon a shouting, rollicking, jolly party comprising forty-eight scholars of Kauffman school in Bratton township, made things decidedly lively along the highway as they pursued their journey in four sleds to visit the Irishtown school. Charles Bratton, Sr., was the organizer of this expedition and the youngest pupil enjoying his first sled ride was not happier than he. The eight horses were liberally festooned with noisy sleigh bells, while cow bells dangled from their trappings to add to the general din. The atmosphere that afternoon was decidedly moist and so was the sledding party, there having been twenty-one children answering to the name of Moist on board, and the Lord and the teacher, Miss Mary Stricker, knows how many more Moists were absent from school that day on account of mumps or measles, or colds, but as it was the Moists were fairly represented, without the absentees and the younger tots not yet of school age. Years ago the Brattons had no rivals in that line of productions, and when the festive Charley was getting his education and lots of deserved thumpings for disturbing the gravity of the district school it took the school master ten minutes more or less to call the roll of Brattons, but conditions have changed in that vicinity and the Brattons are threatened with a loss of the balance of power. The younger generation of Brattons are not so ambitious to project the family name very far into the future and take chances on the repeated failure of the potato crop and overproductions in the labor market. All honor to the Moists for their courage and faith and may they continue to prosper as they deserve to do, and may their example prove to be an incentive to the Brattons to wake up, for the descendants of both families are most excellent people and good citizens. At the Irishtown school house the visiting school was given the right of way by the teacher, Mr. Van Dyke, and right royally did they entertain their hosts with recitations and other exercises, concluding with a characteristic speech by the elder Charles Bratton. Such occasions are delightful features of school life."

Public Sale Register.

Friday, March 14th, W. L. Wright will sell on the A. W. Wright farm, 3 miles north of Calvin, in Trough Creek valley, horses, colts, cows, young cattle, wagons, harness, corn, oats, seed potatoes, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

Political Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
W. H. CHILCOTE.
Orbisonia, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
SIGEL ASHMAN.
Clay Township, Pa.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
W. E. FAULKENDER.
Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
T. A. WEIGHT.
Three Springs, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
GEORGE M. WOODS.
Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
H. W. HARRISON.
Mount Union, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
E. E. ENYEART.
Spruce Creek Township.

O'CONNORS'. O'CONNORS'.

March 5, 1902.

Special Prices for Two Weeks

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NEW GOODS

Lot of Ginghams and Prints, 5c. per yard.
Outing Flannels, 6½c. per yard.
Best Outing Flannel, 7½c. per yard.
Flanneletts, worth 12c., for 8 cents.
Plaid Dress Goods, worth 18c., for 12 cents.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose 12½c., worth 15c. to 18c.
Lace Embroidery and Ribbons, 20 per cent. discount.
Bargains in Table Linen, Muslins. &c., &c.
Rubber Goods, Gloves and Mittens and Underwear at cost.
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Queensware
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Largest variety of groceries in town. Lowest prices.

New Goods This Week

CANNED SWEET POTATOES, BEETS, SPINACH.
EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES.
Prunes, 5c. and upward.
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Jell-O and sample of Grain-O 8c., worth 10c.
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A Good Coffee at 10 cents.

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The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

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THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 5, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	16.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.....	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x938
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon....	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	4.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 9—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The secret of endurance.—Heb. xi, 24-27; Ex. xxxiii, 9-23.

The importance of endurance in the Christian life cannot be overestimated. A good start is an essential element in success, but no matter how good the start, if we do not continue, if we do not endure, success is impossible. The Galatians began well, but they did not continue so, and hence Paul needed to warn them against the harmful consequences of becoming weary in well doing. In the parable of the sower the seed that fell upon stony ground sprang up quickly, but it had no power of endurance; it soon withered away and consequently produced no fruit.

The need of powers of endurance is also very great. The Christian life is not a flowery bed of ease. Temptations, discouragements, hardships, beset us upon every side. Our life is a constant warfare; hence we must be able to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." It is a race, and an essential element of victory in a race is the power to endure.

The importance and need of endurance being so manifest, we may well study the secret of endurance. The topical references suggest several elements necessary to endurance in the Christian life and work.

1. Faith is a secret of endurance. This is illustrated in the life of Moses. Moses persevered in his religion at great cost and sacrifice, and faith was one of the secrets of his endurance. "By faith Moses when he came to years refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Faith was a principal factor in the choice of Moses. Faith leads to endurance. The man who believes firmly in God, in the future life, in the power of Christ to save, in the profitableness of a Christian life, will persevere and endure even in the face of sacrifice or hardship.

2. Consideration of the future is a secret of endurance. This was another factor in the endurance of Moses. He considered the future consequences of his actions. Had he looked simply at the present, as so many do, he would have chosen to continue as the son of Pharaoh's daughter rather than the son of God. But in the light of the future such a choice would have been suicidal. Having "respect unto the recompense of the reward" he "esteemed reproach for Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." So will any one decide who looks faithfully to the future consequences of his actions. The wages of sin is death. The wages of enduring service for God is eternal life. These facts should be an inspiration to endurance.

3. God's presence is a secret of endurance. God promised to be with Moses in his great undertaking of leading Israel to Palestine. "Surely my presence shall be with thee." God will also be with us. What we cannot endure He will endure for us or give us the power to endure. Therefore we should be "steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

BIBLE READINGS.

Josh. i, 1-7; Matt. xxv, 31-46; xxviii, 19, 20; I Cor. xv, 58; Gal. v, 1; vi, 1-10; II Tim. ii, 1-3; Heb. xi, 32-40; xii, 1, 2; Rev. ii, 10.

God's Love.

The seasons come and go; spring's young bloom—the blossoms and springing grass and flowers and the running water, released from its icy bonds, and the happy songs of the birds—changes into summer's heat and beauty, and that again into the sweetness and deliciousness of autumn, with its beautifully tinted leaves, its hazy atmosphere, its flowers, peculiar to it alone; this merging into the ice king's reign, when the earth is covered with a mantle of snow, which transfers all outdoor objects into visions of beauty. But, though the seasons change, God's love ever remains the same. "It abideth forever." Throughout the centuries, through Old Testament times, to where He sent His only Son into the world for our sakes, down through the ages, His love has never changed, and is manifested in many countless ways. —Philadelphia Ledger.

The Peace of God.

True peace is not stupidity of mind. It exists in conjunction with the utmost mental activity. It is not a state of insensibility, like that of a rock, but one in which the feelings are as refined and quick as the apple of the eye. Nor yet does it consist in the absence of conscience, as in the ox or eagle.

True peace is the harmony of the heart with God, the assurance that questions relating to the spiritual nature and life have been rightfully and eternally settled and, above all, the abiding conviction that "all things work together for good to them that love God." Peace flows from a loving trust in God as water from an overflowing fountain.—Philadelphia Methodist.

God's Help and Will.

The man who does God's will will soon find out that he has God's help.—Ram's Horn.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 9, "The Secret of Endurance"—Text. Heb. xi, 24-27; Ex. xxxiii, 9-23.

"As seeing Him who is invisible."

Moses had a great work in hand. He had been the chief actor in the insurrection of the Hebrew slaves against their Egyptian masters. After a series of marvelous natural disasters to the land a great horde had assembled in the vicinity of Mount Horeb, in the peninsula of Sinai. The skill shown in management of affairs thus far was of high order, but also small in comparison with that needed for the task ahead. This undisciplined mass of humanity must be fed, and that in a wilderness, while they had come from the most fertile land in the world. They must fight their way through hostile tribes trained to incessant war, and they had never wielded a more soldierly weapon than a shepherd's staff. They must be taught self government and formed into a nation that had never been trained to exercise authority, but only to obey.

Other men have had great tasks to perform, but who ever had one so stupendous and apparently hopeless as this?

Moses' success is due almost wholly to his grasp of a truth which few men have ever acquired so fully as he did. He undoubtedly was endowed with unusual ability in many particulars and had unusual opportunities of culture, but the secret of his greatness was his intimacy with God.

He had in some manner come to a consciousness that Yahveh, whose name he had first learned among the Kenites, was the sole existent God. He had in forty years with Jeshio and in the Sinai wilderness come to views of His nature such as no one before had ever known. He believes that God regards him personally with favor and has charged him with the work of delivering the Hebrews from slavery. He believes God has farreaching plans for them linked with moral purposes. He realizes his own incompetency to rule and develop such a crude mass of men.

He earnestly craves to know the way of Jehovah. He wants to know His nature and plan. If this people are to go into Canaan, this God, whose abode had been in Horeb, must go with them or they could not go up from that place. The assurance comes to Moses, "My presence shall go, and I will give thee rest." This abiding presence of God with them would distinguish and separate Israel from all other people.

What wonder that Moses wished to see some form of God! The people could not or would not grasp the idea of Jehovah without some visible form. Hence the golden calf and the age long struggle with idol shapes of varied kinds until after the Babylonish captivity and the fulfillment of all desires in the appearance of Jesus Christ.

The secret of Moses' power and patient endurance was his attitude toward God as if he could and did see Him. God was to him the most real existence in all the world. He endured as if he saw Him, he acted as if he talked with Him face to face.

The secret is open for us also. Does Jesus seem to you as if you could see and talk openly with Him? It can be so.

Frankness and Not Faultfinding.

Frankness in the home circle is one of the most beautiful habits. By this is not meant a habit of cross faultfinding and use of offensive and needless criticism. These things are destructive of home happiness. But the utmost candor of kindly and conscientious expression of differences of opinion is helpful all round in preparing children for contact with the outside world. It gives self control, fortifies against the unkindly criticism which all are sure to meet and leads one to be on his guard.—Christian Instructor.

A Disciple's Prayer.

At sunrise pray: "Now, Lord, Thy day begins;
Receive my thanks; grant strength; wash out my sins;
My feet must stumble if I walk alone;
Lonely my heart till beating by Thine own;
My will is weakness till it rest in Thine;
Cut off, I wither, thirsting for the Vine;
My deeds are dry leaves on a sapless tree,
My life is lifeless till it live in Thee!"

At sunset this: "Now, Lord, Thy daylight fades;
Guide Thou my craft amid the gathering shades;
I thank Thee that Thou steerest my frail bark.
Oh, faithful Pilot, o'er these waters dark!
The waves have bared their threatening fangs of white,
But 'Peace, be still!' Thou speakest. Now comes night;
I drop mine anchor in the silent sea;
Through the long watches I am safe with Thee!"

—Christian Endeavor World.

A Perpetual Vacation.

Heaven will be a vacation, but of what kind or nature no one may know. Will it be a rest from all work or the rest that comes from activities of another and different kind? Tennyson believed that heaven was the perpetual ministry of one soul for another. Perhaps he was right. Who knows? Jesus arose from the grave as one who had finished his work. The few days that He remained upon the earth were those of an inhabitant from another world. The old wounds were there, but they had ceased to bleed. We all look forward toward it—that faraway, or, possibly, nearby, land, where the cares of life are laid down for the last time and the weary are at rest.—Presbyterian Journal.

WM. REED & SONS

The Spring Opening

Saturday, March 8, 1902.

We have gotten together for this Spring selling the greatest collection of choice Woolen Suitings, Silks, White and Colored Wash Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Etc.,

that we have ever shown. All who have already seen them agree that this claim is more than fulfilled.

That everyone may be able to see this beatiful stock

We will Have a Formal Opening on Saturday March 8th.

Do not forget the date.

An Orchestra of Ten Pieces

will furnish music from 2 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 until 10 in the evening.

We want it to be the most popular day in the store's history.

Every department in the store has been receiving its share of the new things and will make its best attempt to please.

A description of the goods is well nigh impossible, for the variety is so great and the stock so large we do not know where to begin.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Just Received

A new stock of sash curtain rods at 5 and 10 cents—white enamel, brass trimmed curtain poles complete, 10 cents; glassware, 5 cents; yellow mixing bowls, all sizes, 5 to 50 cents; look at the blue ware.

Hobby-horses

50 cents to $1.50; Velocipedes, $1.75; Hay Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons, 10 cents. A full line of

VALENTINES.

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

FETES FOR THE PRINCE

Gala Scenes at the Yacht's Launching and the Opera.

FREEDOM OF NEW YORK CITY

Miss Roosevelt Christens Kaiser's Yankee Yacht—"Beautiful Boat, Great Crowd and Congratulations From Every One," Wires the Prince to His Imperial Brother—Ovations in New York City.

New York City.—What might be called a small sample of the strenuous part of American life, official and social, was presented Tuesday to Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Prince started early and ended late, but he was game to the finish and rather seemed to enjoy the test of his endurance.

The great event—the launching of the Meteor—was the first of the activities of the day. Amid the cheers of 5000 persons and in the presence of President Roosevelt, Prince Henry and a distinguished company of foreigners and Americans, Emperor William's American built yacht, the Meteor, was successfully launched at Shooters Island by the hand

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

of the President's daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt. As the yacht glided serenely into the waters of the Kill von Kull and her rainbow dress of flags of many hues sprung into life as if by magic from stem to stern, the band struck up the German national anthem. Prince Henry bowed his thanks over Miss Roosevelt's hand, the President called for three cheers for Emperor William, Prince Henry called for three more for Miss Roosevelt, and what was nominally the main object of the visit of the Emperor's brother on this side of the Atlantic Ocean had been accomplished.

The cheers had not died away when a jack tar from the royal yacht Hohenzollern gave a huge bouquet of American beauty roses to the Prince, who at once presented them with a low bow to Miss Roosevelt. A few moments later Prince Henry sent to Emperor William the following cable dispatch in German:

"The yacht christened by the hand of Miss Roosevelt just launched in the presence of brilliant assembly. Beautiful ship. Great enthusiasm. I congratulate you from a full heart.

"HEINRICH."

President Roosevelt and Prince Henry, their suites and guests arrived at the West Thirty-fourth street pier from the launching of the Meteor at Shooters Island at 12.25 o'clock, and went on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, where the Prince entertained his visitors at luncheon, which was served in the saloon and in the messroom.

As the party in the main dining room took their seats Prince Henry arose, and in a brief and felicitous speech presented Miss Alice Roosevelt with a gift from Emperor William. It was in the form of a gold bracelet, in which was mounted a portrait of the Kaiser, surrounded by diamonds. Great cheering followed, and when Miss Roosevelt responded with a few well-

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

chosen words she was cheered time and again.

Addressing the President Prince Henry said:

"Mr. Roosevelt, you are here on board as guest of His Majesty, the German Emperor, and I really believe that it is the first time that a President of the United States of America has ever been on board of one of His Majesty's ships. Please God may it not be the last time. I wish to thank you heartily for the reception I have had from the first day I landed up to this moment, and it is my sincere and certain impression that there is a strong feeling of personal friendship arising between us. May it extend to the benefit of our two great nations."

The President arose directly to answer, saying:

"I wish to express my hearty thanks for the kind words your Royal Highness has expressed on my behalf, and I wish you to understand that it is no empty compliment that your Royal Highness has already won a genuine place in our affections and good will. I highly appreciate that His Majesty the German Emperor has sent you to the American people, and I thank you personally, and, what is of course of much higher importance, that you have taken a step which naturally must knit closer together the two great nations, whose friendship means so much for the future welfare of the entire world. To express finally a personal wish of my own is to say that I look forward with great pleasure to the day on which I shall be your guest in your quality as Admiral on board of one of your battleships."

After the luncheon the Presidential party were driven to the West Twenty-third street ferry and thence to Jersey City, where they embarked on a special train for Washington.

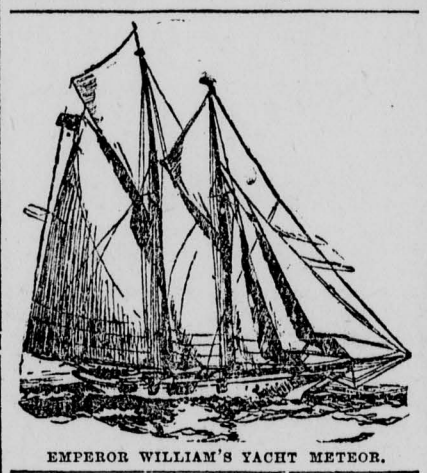
Prince Henry, escorted by Rear-Admiral Evans and the Presidential delegates, left the Hohenzollern at 3.25 o'clock, and the royal party boarded the Vigilant, which steamed to the Battery, taking the Prince on his trip to the City Hall.

The freedom of the city of New York was conferred upon Prince Henry. Not since the visit of Lafayette in 1824 has this honor been bestowed upon a foreigner.

The Prince entered the City Hall at 4.12 o'clock. The Mayor's Reception Committee assembled in the Governor's room, where Prince Henry and his suite were conducted after divesting themselves of their cloaks and overcoats. The Prince was greeted by Mayor Low, who introduced the members of the Reception Committee and several of the city officials to the distinguished guest.

Prince Henry was escorted to the Aldermanic Chamber, where the Board of Aldermen was in session. President Fornes spoke a few words of welcome and then Mayor Low delivered an address conferring upon Prince Henry the freedom of the city of New York. Prince Henry made a felicitous reply.

The Aldermen's resolutions had been artistically engrossed by Tiffany. They were illuminated on heavy sheepskin and locked in a rosewood and silver casket. The casket is decorated on its face with the crossed flags of Germany and America. On the top of the box



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S YACHT METEOR.

are the coat of arms of the city. Laurel and ivy leaves encircle the box. The casket was received by the Prince and placed in the keeping of one of his officers.

Prince Henry, with his suite, then returned to the Hohenzollern, and after a brief rest started for the Millionaires' Club, where he was the guest of Mayor Low and 100 repesentative American citizens.

Prince Henry occupied the centre of the stage at the Metropolitan Opera House in one of the most spectacular performances in the operatic annals of this city. The occasion was described as a "gala performance of grand opera (under the direction of Maurice Grau) in honor of the visit" of the Prince, but the performance was of secondary consideration. People went to the Opera House to see the Prince, and the centre of the stage was directly opposite to the point where it usually is. It was at the centre of the grand tier of boxes where sat the young scion of the house of Hohenzollern.

It was said unofficially that the receipts were nearly $68,000. The cost of the performance did not exceed $7000. All the principal singers received only half their customary fees. If they had been paid in full the cost of the performance would not have exceeded $12,000.

The decorations could not certainly have exceeded $13,000 in price, and the profit to the theatre will in all probability amount to more than $40,000. Certainly Prince Henry never before heard such a collection of singers as those that appeared before him, and no operatic performance in the world probably ever drew such a large sum of money.

Prince Henry, with Rear-Admiral Evans left the Metropolitan Opera House at about 12.30 o'clock. The route back to the Hohenzollern lay down Broadway to Thirty-fourth street and then to the pier, where the imperial yacht is lying. Soon after the Prince and his suite were aboard the Hohenzollern the lights were out, and not only darkness but silence settled over the yacht.

STATE DEPARTMENT TO ACT

Will Try to Secure the Punishment of Miss Stone's Captors.

PLEDGE MAY FRUSTRATE EFFORT

The Captive Missionaries, It is Said, Were Sworn to Secrecy by the Brigands—Praise For American Diplomatic Officials Who Conducted the Negotiations For the Release—An Affecting Meeting

Washington, D. C.—A dispatch received at the State Department from Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, announced that Miss Stone was free. Now that the captive is free the State Department does not hesitate to announce its full approval of all that has been done to effect the release by Mr. Leishman, Spencer Eddy (the Secretary of Legation), and Consul-General Dickinson.

The question of burning interest in connection with the State case, now that anxiety for Miss Stone's safety has been dissipated, is in regard to what steps can be taken towards securing reparation. The State Department is still in the dark on this subject, and no definite line of policy has been determined upon. Two demands which will certainly be made if possible are for indemnity and for the capture and punishment of the brigands, but until more is learned about the circumstances of the case the State Department cannot positively decide upon the steps to be taken. It goes without saying that the outrage cannot go unpunished.

MISS STONE AT SALONIKA.

The Brigands Swore Her and Mme. Tsilka to Secrecy.

Salonika.—Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka and her baby arrived here, well and cheerful. They received the members of the Anglo-American community in the railway carriage.

At the request of M. Gargiulo, the Turkish Governor at Strumitsa returned to the women the cloaks and garments with which the brigands supplied them, and which the Governor took possession of on Sunday. The missionaries intend to keep these garments as memen'os of their adventure.

As the party from Strumitsa reached the top of the Chipelli Pass, the travelers were surprised by the sudden appearance of M. Tsilka, and there was an affecting meeting between husband and wife.

Miss Stone says the brigands swore both of their captives to absolute secrecy regarding any information calculated to establish the identity of the bandits, the location of the places where the captives were concealed, and other facts likely o comprom'se the captors.

GREETINGS TO MISS STONE.

American and Woman's Boards Cable Encouragement to the Missionary.

Boston, Mass.—The American Board has sent its greetings to Miss Stone, the missionary released from bandits, by cabling "Psalm 124." The Woman's Board cables: "Love; welcome home." The Psalm referred to by the American Board contains these verses:

"Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken and we are escaped.

"Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and the earth."

There is great rejoicing at the headquarters of the American Board over the liberation of the missionary, and there are hopes that she will be able to start for home at once. Her furlough will be indefinite in duration. Miss Stone's two brothers, Perley A. Stone, of Haverhill, and Charles A. Stone, of Chelsea, received the news of her release with some excitement, but the missionary's mother, who is ninety years of age, showed remarkable self-possession.

Were Secreted in the Mountains.

Samakoff, Bulgaria.—The brigands held Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka secreted in the Koja Mountains, near Prilip, Macedonia, whence they conducted the captives through the mountains of Strumitza.

RENOUNCED MONASTIC VOWS.

Brother Eugene Leaves the Trappists After Twenty-three Years' Service.

Dubuque, Iowa.—An event unprecedented in the history of the Trappist Monastery in this country is made public. Brother Eugene, for twenty-three years an inmate, has deliberately renounced his vows taken nearly a quarter of a century ago. He has left the monastery and is now looking for some means to earn a living.

His name is Joseph Graham, and he came from Illinois when twenty-three years old. The Trappist rules are the most rigid of any monastic order.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

Henry A. Taylor, of Connecticut, Found Guilty by Grand Rapids Jury.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The jury in the case of Henry A. Taylor, charged with conspiracy to bribe in connection with the water scandal, returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

Taylor furnished the money with which it was proposed to saddle upon the city a water supply contract of several million dollars. His home is in Milford, Conn. This is the second conviction as the result of the recent Grand Jury investigation

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Annual Report of Secretary Latta.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta, in his annual report, says that the number of taxables in the State is 1,957,278. The valuation of real estate exempt from taxation in the Commonwealth is given at $327,461,732. In some cases the assessors made little effort to get at the actual value of the property that is exempt from taxation. The value of all real estate taxable is $2,291,152,060. The report says these figures may not represent the true valuation for taxation, as in many cases assessors may err unintentionally, and in others county commissioners instruct assessors to assess, give instructions that real estate be assessed at a certain percentage instead of its actual valuation, as the law requires. The report also states that many people wilfully misrepresent the value of their property. It says the total real valuation is probably fifty per cent. higher than that reported. In the entire State the amount collected and expended for the support of the poor is $2,946,732; for the construction and repair of streets and roads, $10,936,410; for the maintenance of the common school system, not including the money received from the State Treasury, $14,001,441; for other purposes, $30,856,147. Personal property in the Commonwealth has yielded a tax of $3,608,415; occupations a tax of $1,795,143; licenses, $58,644,863. The aggregate value of all property subject to taxation for county purposes in the several counties is given at $3,063,647,022, and the total amount of county tax derived therefrom is $23,316,797. In the way of property subject to State taxation the amount of money at interest, including judgments, bonds, stocks, etc., is $700,694,227, and the value of stages, omnibuses and hacks, $654,702. The number of acres of cleared land in the State, as reported, is 16,098,272, and of timber land, 8,977,682. Salaries and emoluments in the State are valued at $133,483,023.

Zeal Made Him a Firebug.

Accused of burning the tinware store of Elias Sieger, at Coplay, Dennie McGinley, of that place, is said to have confessed his guilt in a hearing before Justice of the Peace Ulrich, of Catasauqua. He implicated William Tawk and George Hass, who have been arrested, and said the gang also set fire to two other places. McGinley was recently made foreman of the Coplay Fire Company, and fire matters have since become a mania with him. His zeal in the work and his desire to prove himself a hero at conflagrations are advanced by his friends as the moving causes in his alleged crimes. The accused man, however, gave no reasons for his acts.

Great-Great-Grandmother at 73.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Weller, of Emaus, became the parents of a little son a few days ago, and that event produced undoubtedly the youngest great-grandmother in Pennsylvania or possibly in the United States. The infant has been named Fred Wilson Weller. Mrs. Weller, aged eighteen, is the daughter of Mrs. Fred Binder, of Emaus, who is a grandmother at thirty-eight. Mrs. Binder is the daughter of Mrs. Jacob Daubenspeck, of Allentown. This great-grandmother is fifty-six years old. Her mother, Mrs. Julia Heimbach, the great-great-grandmother, is seventy-three years old. All these women were married at sixteen years, and are in the best of health.

Prisoner Died of Smallpox.

Harrisburg was horrified to learn that a death from smallpox has occurred in the county prison, situated in the most populous part of the city, near all of the public buildings. The victim was Guy Garber, in jail awaiting trial for larceny. He was buried at midnight, and the facts kept as secret as possible. This is said to be the second case in the prison, the other being that of a tramp who had applied for lodging and was afterward sent to the Sanitary Hospital.

Child's Arm Found in Sewer.

Boys found an infant's arm on the bank of an open sewer at Mount Carmel. Special officers put on the case soon found the mother of the child. She is Josephine Josile, a single woman, twenty-four years of age. She said said she gave birth to the infant several days ago, and threw it into the sewer, but denied having severed its arm from the body. She was held for court on a charge of infanticide.

Fruit Growers Expect Locust Plague.

Apprehensive of and expecting a plague of locusts, many of the fruit growers in the Shippensburg region will not plant trees until next spring. They say the seventeen-year locusts are due this year, and that it is impossible to protect young fruit trees against their ravages.

Killed by a Snow Avalanche.

While shoveling a path through the snow to his barn near Bethlehem, Thomas Seyfried, aged seventy years, a farmer, was almost instantly killed by being struck by an avalanche of ice and snow that slid from the roof of the barn. His aged sister, who witnessed the accident, dug him out of the snow and he expired in her arms.

All Through the State.

Lebanon's new silk mill will cost $12,000.

Two bears are keeping Windsor Township in a fright.

Reading constables propose forming a union for mutual protection.

Pottstown's Century Club is placing public receptacles for waste paper.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

All records in private pension legislation in the House were broken, 159 bills being passed in three hours.

Prince Henry of Prussia visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis and dined at the German Embassy in Washington; then he left the capital for his Western tour.

President Roosevelt removed from office United States Judge Arthur E. Noyes, of the Second District of Alaska, upon the recommendation of Attorney-General Knox.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Rural estates in Cuba devastated during the war will continue to enjoy a thirty-three per cent. reduction in taxation.

Protestants in Cuba agreed to maintain but one church in cities of 6000 persons, two for 15,000 and three for 25,000.

Lieutenant Johnston, of the Fifteenth Infantry, captured the battle-flag of Malvar, the insurgent chief in the Philippines, as well as his personal jewelry.

The employment of Italians led to a riot by striking native trolley men at Ponce, Porto Rico.

An active campaign is being made against the ladrones in Cavite Province, Luzon, P. I., by General Trias and the native constabulary.

DOMESTIC.

Edward Butler, St. Louis's most prominent Democratic politician, was indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery in connection with the city garbage contract.

William Mulliken, a wealthy farmer of Keokuk, Iowa, was killed by a bullet which came through the window of his home. There is no clue to the murderer.

The New Orleans Sugar Exchange decided, after an exciting meeting, to establish a future branch.

Abraham Lincoln Brick was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Indiana District.

The dead-lock of the coal operators and miners of Illinois continued and there was little prospect that a scale would be agreed on.

Rather than go to jail for embezzlement Ernest Wedekind, a lawyer, of Chicago, killed himself.

Creeping up behind his wife Alexander Ikey, of Wells, Vt., killed her by crushing her skull with an axe.

For the murder of Thomas Farmer, who was shot from ambush, John Henry Rose was hanged at Wilson, N. C.

Joseph Coolski and William Pacaehkowski were smothered to death in Cleveland, Ohio, by falling earth while digging clay in a brickyard.

Iowa will remove the limits on fees paid by corporations filing certificates in the State.

William Emerson Redmond, better known as "Billy" Emerson, widely known as a minstrel, died in destitute circumstances at Boston. Consumption was the cause.

While trying to quiet L. F. Gradwell at Hambleton, W. Va., Clark Nagle was riddled with buckshot, dying instantly.

Falling into a steam vat at Suffolk, Va., Julius Cross was boiled from the armpits down.

A delegation of boomers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903 left St. Louis, Mo., to visit New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Johns Hopkins University was celebrated in Baltimore, Md., with the attendance of many educators from the leading institutions of the country.

FOREIGN.

There was a fresh outbreak of the working people in Spain, including Barcelona and the mining regions.

Boers captured 467 British, offsetting General Kitchener's success in the Harrismith district.

The British Government refused to make public the identical note sent to their respective governments by the foreign ambassadors at Washington on April 10, 1898.

Notice was served by Colombia on the Panama Canal shareholders that they could not transfer the canal concession without the assent of Colombia.

The death is announced of the Earl of Perth. He was born in 1807.

The bank of Bigwood & Morgan, of Brussels, suspended payment. Its liabilities amounted to $150,000. It did business with the British colony in Brussels.

The Chinese Foreign Office announced that the reported rebellion in the vicinity of the city of Nan-King consisted of pillaging on the part of disbanded soldiers. An edict was issued commanding that they be severely punished.

The Vienna Peace Society indorsed America's position on international arbitration.

Peru issued a loan of a half-million sols because of the depreciated silver currency.

The Rev. Horace Dutton, of Boston, Mass., was robbed of 700 lire while on a bicycle tour in Italy.

By a unanimous vote the City Corporation of London decided to spend $75,000 on celebrations by the city for the King's coronation.

General Kitchener reported the capture of 164 Boers by a force of National Scouts, former burghers who are fighting in the British ranks.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Temptations For the Young—The Assailants of Virtue and Honesty Are Numerous—Need For Divine Protection—God's Grace Bringeth Salvation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A familiar illustration from the barnyard is employed in this discourse by Dr. Talmage to show the comfort and protection that heaven affords to all trusting souls. The text is Matthew xxiii, 37, "Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Jerusalem was in sight as Christ came to the crest of Mount Olivet, a height of 700 feet. The splendors of the religious capital of the whole earth irradiated the landscape. There is the temple. Yonder is the king's palace. Spread out before His eyes are the pomp, wealth, the wickedness and the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and He bursts into tears at the thought of the obduracy of a place that He would gladly have saved and apostrophizes, saying, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not?"

Why did Christ select hen and chickens as a simile? Next to the appositeness of the comparison, I think it was to help all public teachers in the matter of illustration to get down off their stilts and use comparisons that all can understand. The plainest bird on earth is the barnyard fowl. Its only adornments are the red comb in its head-dress and the wattles under the throat. It has no grandeur of genealogy. All we know is that its ancestors came from India, some of them from a height of 4000 feet on the sides of the Himalayas. It has no pretension of nest like the eagle's eyrie. It has no lustre of plumage like the goldfinch. Possessing anatomy that allows flight, yet about the last thing it wants to do is to fly, and in retreat uses foot almost as much as wing. Musicians have written out in musical scale the song of lark and robin redbreast and nightingale, yet the hen of my text hath nothing that could be taken for a song, but only cluck and cackle. Yet Christ in the text uttered while looking upon doomed Jerusalem declares that what He had wished for that city was like what the hen does for her chickens.

Christ was thus simple in His teachings, and yet how hard it is for us who are Sunday-school instructors and editors and preachers and reformers and those who would gain the ears of audiences to attain that heavenly and divine art of simplicity! We have to run a course of literary disorders as children a course of physical disorders. We come out of school and college loaded down with Greek mythologies and out of the theological seminary weighed down with what the learned fathers said, and we fly with wings of eagles and flamingoes and albatrosses, and it takes a good while before we can come down to Christ's similitudes, the candle under the bushel, the salt that has lost its savor, the net thrown into the sea, the spittle on the eyes of the blind man and the hen and chickens.

I am in warm sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn—that the gaining of a livelihood implies work, and that successes do not lie on the surface, but are to be upturned by positive and continuous effort. The reason that society and the church and the world are so full of failures, so full of loafers, so full of deadbeats is because people are not wise enough to take the lesson which any hen would teach them that if they would find for themselves and for those dependent upon them anything worth having they must scratch for it. Solomon said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." I say, Go to the hen, thou sluggard. In the Old Testament God compares Himself to an eagle stirring up her nest, and in the New Testament the Holy Spirit is compared to a descending dove, but Christ in a sermon that began with cutting sarcasm for hypocrites and ends with the paroxysm of pathos in the text compares Himself to a hen.

One day in the country we saw sudden consternation in the behavior of old Dominick. Why the hen should be so disturbed we could not understand. We looked about to see if a neighbor's dog were invading the farm. We looked up to see if a storm cloud were hovering. We could see nothing on the ground that could terrorize, and we could see nothing in the air to ruffle the feathers of the hen, but the loud, wild, affrighted cluck which brought all her brood at full run under her feathers made us look again around and above us, when we saw that high up and far away there was a rapacious bird wheeling round and round and down and down, and not seeing us as we stood in the shadow, it came nearer and lower until we saw its beak was curved from base to tip and it had two flames of fire for eyes, and it was a hawk. But all the chickens were under old Dominick's wings, and either the bird of prey caught a glimpse of us or not able to find the brood huddled under wing, darted back into the clouds.

So Christ calls with great earnestness to all the young. Why, what is the matter? It is bright sunlight, and there can be no danger. Health is theirs. A good home is theirs. Plenty of food is theirs. Prospect of long life is theirs. But Christ continues to call, calls with more emphasis and urges haste and says not a second ought to be lost. Oh, do tell us what is the matter. Ah, now I see; there are hawks of temptation in the air, there are vultures wheeling for their prey, there are beaks of death ready to plunge, there are claws of allurement ready to clutch. Now I see the peril. Now I understand the urgency. Now I see the only safety. Would that Christ might this day take our sons and daughters into His shelter "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The fact is that the most of them will never mind the shelter unless while they are chickens. It is a simple matter of inexorable statistics that most of those who do not come to Christ in youth never come at all. What chance is there for the young without divine protection? There are the grogshops, there are the gambling hells, there are the infidelities and immoralities of spiritualism, there are the bad books, there are the impurities, there are the business rascalities, and so numerous are these assailants that it is a wonder that honesty and virtue are not lost arts. The birds of prey, diurnal and nocturnal, of the natural world are ever on the alert. They are assassins of the sky; they have varieties of taste. The eagle prefers the flesh of the living animals; the vulture prefers the carcass; the falcon kills with one stroke, while other styles of beak give prolongation of torture. And so the temptations of this life are various.

Fathers, mothers, older brothers and sisters and Sabbath-school teachers, be quick and earnest and prayerful and importunate and get the chickens under wing. May the Sabbath schools of America and Great Britain within the next three months sweep all their scholars into the kingdom. Whom they have now under charge is uncertain. Concerning that scrawny, puny child that lay in the cradle many years ago, the father dead, many remarked, "What a mercy if the Lord would take the child?" And the mother really thought so too. But what a good thing that God spared that child, for it became world renowned in Christian literature and one of God's most illustrious servants—John Todd.

But we all need the protecting wing. If you had known when you entered upon manhood or womanhood what was ahead of you, would you have dared to undertake life? How much you have been through! With most life has been a disappointment. They tell me so. They have not attained that which they expected to attain. They have not had the physical and mental vigor they expected or they have met with rebuffs which they did not anticipate. You are not at forty or fifty or sixty or seventy or eighty years of age where you thought you would be. I do not know any one except myself to whom life has been a happy surprise. I never expected anything, and so when anything came in the shape of human favor or comfortable position or widening field of work it was to me a surprise. I was told in the theological seminary by some of my fellow students that I never would get anybody to hear me preach unless I changed my style, so that when I found that some people did come to hear me it was a happy surprise. But most people, according to their own statement, have found life a disappointment. Indeed, we all need shelter from its tempests.

But now the summer day is almost past, and the shadows of the house and barn and wagon shed have lengthened. The farmer, with scythe or hoe on shoulder, is returning from the fields. The oxen are unyoked. The horses are crunching the oats at the full bin. The air is bewitched of honeysuckle and wild brier. The milkman, pail in hand, is approaching the barnyard. The fowls, keeping early hours, are collecting their young. "Cluck!" "Cluck!" "Cluck!" And soon all the eyes of that feathered nursery are closed. The bachelors of the winged tribe have ascended to their perch, but the hens, in a motherhood divinely appointed, take all the risk of a slumber on the ground, and all night long the wings will stay outspread, and the little ones will not utter a sound.

Thus at sundown, lovingly, safely, completely, the hen broods her young. So, if we are the Lord's, the evening of our life will come. The heats of the day will have passed. There will be shadows, and we cannot see as far. The work of life will be about ended. The hawks of temptation that hovered in the sky will have gone to the woods and folded their wings. Sweet silences will come. The air will be redolent with the breath of whole arbors of promises sweeter than jasmine or evening primrose. The air may be a little chill, but Christ will call us, and we will know the voice and heed the call, and we will come under the wings for the night, the strong wings, the soft wings, the warm wings, and without fear and in full sense of safety, and then we will rest from sundown to sunrise, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

My text has its strongest application for people who were born in the country, wherever you may now live, and that is the majority of you. You cannot hear my text without having all the rustic scenes of the old farmhouse come back to you. Good old days they were. You knew nothing much of the world, for you had not seen the world. By law of association you cannot recall the brooding hen and her chickens without seeing also the barn and the haymow and the wagon shed and the house and the room where you played and the fireside with the big back-log before which you sat and the neighbors and the burial and the wedding and the deep snowbanks, and hear the village bell that called you to worship and seeing the horses which, after pulling you to church, stood around the old clapboarded meeting house, and those who sat at either end of the church pew and, indeed, all the scenes of your first fourteen years, and you think of what you were then and of what you are now and all these thoughts are aroused by the sight of the old hen-coop. Some of you had better go back and start again. In thought return to that place and hear the cluck and see the outspread feathers and come under the wing and make the Lord your portion and shelter and warmth, preparing for everything that may come, and so avoid being classed among those described by the closing words of my text, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." Ah, that throws the responsibility upon us. "Ye would not." Alas, for the "would nots!" If the wandering broods of the farm heed not their mother's call and risk the hawk and dare the freshet and expose themselves to the frost and storm, surely their calamities are not the mother's fault. "Ye would not!" God would, but how many would not?

When a good man asked a young woman who had abandoned her home and who was deploring her wretchedness why she did not return, the reply was: "I dare not go home. My father is so provoked he would not receive me home." "Then," said the Christian man, "I will test this." And so he wrote to the father, and the reply came back, and in a letter marked outside "Immediate" and inside saying, "Let her come at once; all is forgiven." So God's invitation for you is marked "Immediate" on the outside, and inside it is written, "He will abundantly pardon." Oh, ye wanderers from God and happiness and home and heaven, come under the sheltering wing. A vessel in the Bristol Channel was nearing the rocks called the Steep Holmes. Under the tempest the vessel was unmanageable, and the only hope was that the tide would change before she struck the rocks and went down, and so the captain stood on the deck, watch in hand. Captain and crew and passengers were pallid with terror. Taking another look at his watch and another look at the sea, he shouted: "Thank God, we are saved! The tide has turned! One minute more and we would have struck the rocks!" Some of you have been a long while drifting in the tempest of sin and sorrow and have been making for the breakers. Thank God, the tide has turned. Do you not feel the lift of the billow? The grace of God that bringeth salvation has appeared to your soul, and, in the words of Boaz Ruth, I commend you to "the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou hast come to trust."

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 9.

Subject: The Disciples Scattered, Acts viii., 3-17 — Golden Text, Acts viii., 4—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

3. "Saul made havock." The Greek word means to "destroy," "ravage," "devastate," as a ferocious animal would destroy its prey. Saul did his utmost to ruin the church. He was mad against the Christians and set no bounds to his rage and cruelty. He did this under the sanction of the rulers. See Acts 22: 4; 26: 10 This does not prove that Stephen's martyrdom was not having an effect upon Saul, for when conscience is awakened and the Holy Spirit is pressing His claims then it is that men frequently exert themselves against God, and use every means to drive the Spirit from them. "Every house." He searched everywhere that none might escape. "Haling." An old English word for hauling. "And women." His fury knew no bounds. He arrested the innocent women and "dragged them forth" the same as the men. "To prison." So many were arrested that it was impossible to bring them to trial at once. The Romans alone could inflict the death penalty, but the Sanhedrin could inflict any punishment short of death. St. Paul himself says that some of them were put to death (chap. 26), and if this was not done by Roman authority, then Saul and his associates must have resorted to mob law.

4. "Scattered." Heretofore the work had been centralized in Judea, but now the persecutions drive them out, and the church enters upon a new epoch of expansion. "Everywhere." Through Judea and Samaria. "Preaching the word." These dispersed Christians were like so many itinerant preachers. It is the "word"—plain, simple, gospel truth—that reaches the sinner.

5. "Philip." The deacon, mentioned in chap. 6, now advanced to the degree of an evangelist. "Samaria." Our Lord commanded them to bear witness of Him in Samaria after Jerusalem Acts 1: 8.

6. "With one accord." The original words imply that crowds of people gave their faith and consent to the new teaching. "When they heard," etc. (R. V.) They heard what had been done in other places and saw what Philip was now doing

7. "Unclean spirits—came out." Hence it is evident that these unclean spirits were not a species of diseases, as they are here distinguished from the paralytic and the lame. There is nothing more certain than that the New Testament writers mean real diabolic possessions by the terms unclean spirits, devils, etc.

8. "Great joy." This joy arose (1) from the fact that a large number had been healed, and (2) that the gospel had been preached to them. A revival of religion always produces joy.

9. "Simon." Much has been written regarding this man, although little is known about him. He is usually spoken of as Simon Magus. "Sorcery." He practiced magic, "exercising the arts of the Magi or magicians, hence the name Simon Magus."

10. "They all." Both old and young were carried away with his deceptions "The great power of God"—See R. V here. They believed him to be the one invested with the power of God, supposing that the wonders he performed evinced his possession of great supernatural gifts.

11. "Had regard." "Gave heed." R. V. In the hope that he might be the deliverer for whom they had long been waiting "Of long time." His birthplace was in Samaria, and it is most probable that he had lived there a great part of his life.

12. "Believed." Where God's truth arises the kingdom of lies must wane. When they saw the true light they turned from the feeble, worldly light. Philip's teaching met their needs and brought salvation, hope and joy. "Good tidings" (R V.) Philip preached the "gospel," which means "glad tidings." "Kingdom of God." Defined by Paul (Rom. 14: 17) as being "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." It is a spiritual kingdom which Christ sets up in the hearts of His followers. "The name." They believed that Christ was the Messiah of whom there was some expectation even among the Samaritans. "Were baptized." Thus they made a public profession of their faith in Christ.

13. "Then." Simon simply drifted with the popular tide. Men often profess religion in order to gain a better standing in the community. "Himself believed" It would appear to be a great triumph to have the leader of the opposition speak out boldly in favor of the truth, but the narrative shows (vs. 18-24) that his heart was untouched by divine grace. He perhaps believed that Jesus had wrought miracles and was raised from the dead, but he had no thought of renouncing his sorcery. "He likely looked upon Philip as a superior sorcerer of whom he might learn. Left without followers he thought it best to join the man who had fairly outstripped him." "Was baptized" Here is a strong argument against what is called "baptismal regeneration." After Simon had been baptized by Philip — and whatever the mode it must have been the correct mode —Peter tells him he is in the "gall of bitterness." V. 23. Surely baptism cannot wash away our sins.

14. "Sent Peter and John." We gather from this that there was no special preeminence assigned to any among the apostles in those early days. They were sent to assist Philip in the great work that had so quickly opened up before him. The "harvest" the Saviour saw (John 4: 35) was being gathered. The apostles had greater authority than Philip and the results show that they were especially needed at this time.

15. "Prayer for them." Instead of at once exercising their own authority they seek direction from God. "Might receive." They at once lead the new converts into a deeper Christian experience.

16. "Was fallen." This expression is several times applied to the Holy Spirit. It means that He came from heaven, and denotes the rapidity and suddenness of His coming. "In the name." "The 'name' of Jesus Christ means the same as Jesus Christ Himself."

17. "Hands on them." The blessings came from God through the apostles. "Received the Holy Ghost." We have here as at Caesarea (chap. 10: 44-48) and at Epheseus (chap. 19: 5-7), a miniature Pentecost. While at this time extraordinary endowments were no doubt conferred, by which those upon whom the apostles laid their hands may have been able to speak with tongues and perform miracles, it is also equally true that they must have received spiritual blessings as well. The Holy Spirit would purify (chap. 15: 9), enrich, enlighten and fully equip them for all the events of life, "bringing them into fellowship with all believers regardless of race."

Because a man is ungainly is no reason why he should not gain in weight.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Secretary Long will resign soon.

Justice Gray has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Pope Leo XIII. has entered on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate.

Former President Cleveland had splendid success in his duck shooting trip in Virginia.

Governor W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, has announced his candidacy for United States Senator.

J. Pierpont Morgan's profits in financing the steel corporation's "merger" are given at $11,239,688.

John Hays, the first white man to discover the immense copper deposits of Michigan, still lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is ninety-seven years old.

King Leopold of Belgium is suffering from an obstinate throat complaint. He went to the Riveria, but found no relief. The greatest precautions have been taken to prevent complications.

William Edward Lecky, the author of numerous publications on morals, rationalism and democracy, has been elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Moral Sciences.

Benjamin F. Jacobs, who was the originator of the international uniform lesson series, which was adopted at the Indianapolis convention, in 1872, has just retired from Sunday-school work, after a service extending over forty-six years.

M. Santos-Dumont has a stoical way of looking at the serious mishaps that have followed his recent airship experiments. He is undecided regarding his future course, but has lost none of his enthusiasm and will keep on trying new experiments in midair.

The attention of Prince Henry has been brought to the fact that preserved in the State Library at Albany is a gift of Frederick the Great to George Washington. It is a beautiful sword bearing the inscription, "From the oldest soldier, to the greatest soldier."

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Jockey Dale has been suspended indefinitely at New Orleans.

The Eastern Baseball League has lost forty-one players since last fall.

New competition rules have been enacted by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Senator Slater's bill to prohibit the use of live birds as targets passed the New York Senate.

Yale has beaten Harvard in an intercollegiate championship basketball game by a score of 34 to 21.

Western golfers are strongly opposed in an effort to have the amateur golf championship held in their district.

Nash Turner will ride for W. C. Whitney in England, and will probably have the mount of Nasturtium in the Derby.

Manager Donovan, of St. Louis, is willing to take a chance with Third Baseman Buelow, who had "dicky legs" last season.

L. A. Goodwin, L. de B. Handley and "Don" Reeder, amateur swimmers, have been disqualified by the Atlantic Association of the A. A. U.

Comiskey's new bleachers at Chicago will have a seating capacity of 18,000 people when completed. The stands will completely encircle the field.

With each succeeding season the young people of the United States are showing a decided inclination to indulge more generally in the healthful exercise of swimming.

Both Arthur Gardiner and Eddie C. Bald have determined to return to cycle racing. Bald is shaping up at Hot Springs, Ark., and Gardiner is recovering from a spell of illness.

English "gentlemen riders" must secure an annual license from the stewards of the Jockey Club and pay a yearly subscription of $25 to the Bentinck Benevolent Fund before they are permitted to ride in races against professional jockeys.

LABOR WORLD.

Engineers and firemen on the Illinois Central demand an increase in wages.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad will inaugurate a pension system.

Georgia mill owners say they will fight any bill introduced in the State Legislature seeking to prohibit child labor.

Union labor cards held by the retail stores of Nashville, Tenn., have been taken up because of the employment of non-union clerks.

The Prussian Minister of Public Works has forbidden collections among employes for purchasing presents for their superior officers.

Over 7000 bartenders in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have organized under the banner of the Federation of Labor.

Troy has twenty-seven factories where collars, cuffs and shirts are made. They employ 15,000 persons, four-fifths being women.

Out of the 4166 employes in the transportation and telegraph service of the Austrian State railroads, only 102 have been trained in technical schools.

The subordinate locals of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America have voted down a proposition to increase the number of apprentices.

Organized workingmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., are planning the erection of a trade and labor temple modeled on the lines followed by the Y. M. C. A.

In spite of the offer of $54 a month, with rations, quarters and medical attendance, few electricians are enlisting in the United States Army for Philippine service, according to recruiting officers.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality to 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	29
Firsts	27	@	28
Seconds	25	@	26
State dairy tubs, extra	26	@	27
Imitation creamery	16½	@	23
Factory, fancy	—	@	20
Low grades	15	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	11¼
Small	12¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	8¼
Full skims	3	@	3½
EGGS.			
Jersey -Fancy	—	@	28
State and Penn	—	@	28
Western—Choice	27	@	28
Southern—Choice	27	@	27½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 22½	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 77½	@	1 80
Pea, choice	1 77½	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	3 20	@	3 22½
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 47½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apple, Winesap, per bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Greening, per bbl	4 50	@	7 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	4 00	@	4 25
Baldwin, per bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	7 50	@	8 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	5 75	@	6 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Chickens, per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Capons, Phila., per lb	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	8	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	24	@	27
Chickens, State, per lb	11½	@	13½
Ducks, Western, per lb	9	@	15
Geese, Western, per lb	7	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	17	@	18
1900, choice	11	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	17	@	18
1900, choice	11	@	12
1900, common to prime	8	@	10
Old odds	2½	@	3
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 00	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	60
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	60	@	70
Straw, long rye	75	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 25	@	2 40
N. Y. State, per sack	2 15	@	2 30
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Onions, State, per bag	3 25	@	3 60
Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	5 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, State, per crate	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, per bbl	90	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	3 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, per box	3 00	@	6 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Cauliflower, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 50	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen	8	@	50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	18	@	20
Kale, per bbl	65	@	85
Squash, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	11	@	12
Syrup, per gal	75	@	90
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	13	@	15
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 85	@	4 25
Spring patents	3 95	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	84⅜
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	84⅜
Corn—No. 2	—	@	67¾
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	51
Track mixed	49	@	50
Rye—Western	64½	@	65
State	60	@	61
Lard, city	—	@	9.10c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	6 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 25	@	6 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 65	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	8¼

APPLES GROWING SCARCE.

The Middle West Has Drawn on Eastern Supply and Prices May Soar.

New York City.—There is likely to be a shortage in apples when the cold storage supply of that fruit is most needed. A fairly good stock was laid away last fall, it being an average year, but the Middle West has been consuming large quantities of apples this year, and has drawn heavily on the Atlantic seaboard country because its own supply was unequal to the demands upon it, and the prices of apples here was attractively low. More also have been exported than usual. The result is that dealers with good-sized stocks are looking forward to what they call a strong market, and the price of apples is likely to soar.

Southern Fire Insurance Rates Raised.

The underwriters and insurance companies of Louisiana and Mississippi have announced an advance of all insurance rates of twenty-five per cent. The order to that effect is said to have been sent to the agencies in these States from New York, and to be based on the heavy losses from which the companies have lately suffered.

THE GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The visit of Prince Henry has naturally directed attention to the Germanborn population of this country, and to the achievements of some of its distinguished members. It was under the auspices of a great company, composed of persons belonging to a branch of the Germanic race, that the place where Prince Henry first set foot in this country on his present visit was discovered. On September 3, 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India company, cast the anchor of his ship "Half Moon," manned by Dutch and English sailors, within Sandy Hook, and discovered Manhattan island and the Hudson river. Five years later the first Dutch settlements were made upon the site of New York city. For just 50 years thereafter, the Dutch ruled New York state and for a part of the time had a foothold on the Delaware. Then the English dispossessed them. Nine years later the Dutch resumed sway, but only for a year, when the English regained control, which they held until the Revolution. The Dutch left an indelible impress upon the territory, and many of their descendants are still influential within it. It was in 1649 that Klas Martensen Roosevelt, the first ancester in this country of the present President of the United States, left his home in Holland and took up his residence in New Amsterdam, the present New York. It was half a century later when the great tide of German immigration to this country began. It commenced after the devastation or the Palatinate of the Lower Rhine by Louis XIV. As early as 1708 the Lutherans of the Palatinate began to take refuge abroad. In that and the following few years, 30,000 of them crossed the British channel, and were sent by the cooperation of the government of Queen Anne to New York, to South Carolina, and above all to Pennsylvania. Maryland also received some of the Palatinate emigrants, from one of whom is descended Admiral Schley.

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By the time the Revolutionary war began there was a large German born and German descended population in this country. Notable representatives of the latter were Gens. Muhlenberg and Herkimer or Hecheimer, as originally the name was written. Herkimer was born in New York State on tract known as the German Flats, his father having been a German immigrant. The general himself spoke only broken English. The force which he so heroically led at the battle of Oriskany contained many men of German birth and descent. Muhlenberg was a native of Pennsylvania, a son of a German who had immigrated a few years before his birth. He was in Virginia at the outbreak of the war, and when he from his pulpit announced that the time had come for him to give up preaching and go to fighting for the liberties of the country and called for volunteers several hundred Germans responded and formed what was known as the German regiment. Bancroft says: "The Americans of that day, who were of German birth or descent, formed a large part of the population of the United States; they cannot well be reckoned at less than a twelfth of the population whole, and perhaps formed even a larger proportion of the insurgent people. At the commencement of the Revolution we hear little of them, not from their want of zeal in the good cause, but from their modesty. They keep themselves purposely in the background, leaving it to those of English origin to discuss the violation of English liberties and to decide whether the time fot giving battle had come. But when the resolution was taken, no part of the country was more determined in its patriotism than the German counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

* * *

To men who at the the outbreak of the Revolution were residents of Germany the cause of independence also owed much. It is true that the cause also suffered much from such. The petty princes of Hesse and Brunswick, animated by shameful greed sold thousands of soldiers to the British, and under the general name of Hessians those soldiers gave much trouble to Washington and his men. But the soldiers came against their will, and upon the first opportunity many of them settled down in this country and became exemplary citizens. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, openly sympathized with the American cause and showed his disapproval of the actions of the lesser German princes in selling their troops by taxing the latter as cattle as they passed through his dominions on the way to America. He sent a sword to Washington inscribed "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest." The great German writers, Lessing, Klopstock and Schiller, also took pains to make clear the sympathy of the best thought of their country with the Americans. Germany also sent us two of our best generals, Steuben, who first taught the American army discipline, and De Kalb, who died a hero's death at Camden, where he all but saved the day, and nearly redeemed the blunders of Gates. Of Steuben more will be said. In closing this article it need only be mentioned that since 1820 there have been 5,009,280 persons of German birth who have settled in this country. When with these are considered the many millions of German descent now resident here it is easy to understand why Prince Henry is received with such a general cordiality.

For the Complexion.

The complexion always suffers from biliousness or constipation. Unless the bowels are kept open the impurities from the body appear in the form of unsightly eruptions. DeWitt's Little Early Risers keep the liver and bowels in healthy condition and remove the cause of such troubles. C. E. Hooper, Albany, Ga., says: "I took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness. They were just what I needed. I am feeling better now than in years." Never gripe or distress. Safe, thorough and gentle. The very best pills. W. H. Spangler.

Feebleness of Faith.

Feebleness of faith is owing to the lack of nutrition. We do not inwardly digest the word and by the law of assimilation utilize the productive power that is resident in it. Hence we become as weak as other men. We have the form, but are destitute of the power which alone is derived from holy living. If we do not know the will of God, there is no hope of our doing it or knowing the doctrine, which is not only an inspiration, but an incentive, to action, for if any man will do God's will he must know the mind of God, which is revealed in him and which is to demonstrate by obedience to the divine requirement. Therefore every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind by an intelligent apprehension and comprehension of things concerning his spiritual development, for God works in us to will and to do.—Philadelphia Methodist.

A Universal Possibility.

Sin is a universal possibility not only against God, but everything. One may sin against himself. The effect is purely a matter of degree. One sins against the laws of his own physical being. Nature is long suffering, but unmerciful. There is no cross in the theology of nature. The transgressor must meet the penalty of his transgression. Pain is the remorse of a broken bone. Fever is the hell fire of an outraged nature. Sometimes this comes to us as an inheritance. Heredity is the original sin of nature. The harvest of the dragon's tooth is not gathered in a single season. Life's machinery is thrown out of gear, and it requires generations to adjust it.—Presbyterian Journal.

Pomona Grange Proceedings.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

progress the Grange has made, inasmuch as it is now considered the leading organization both in state and national affairs.

The session closed with a song by the choir.

Thursday morning session opened at 10 o'clock. After the transaction of miscellaneous business the doors were opened to friends of the order. J. C. Steinbach rendered the welcome in behalf of Lincoln Grange No. 914, which was responded to by J. G. Hicks.

Topic, "Does the Farmer Need a Special Education?" opened by Worthy State Master W. F. Hill; followed by J. N. McClain, J. G. Hicks and A. H. Crum, all agreeing that the education needed of the farmer be practical along all lines rather than special.

The topic "Why Does Cultivation of the Soil Promote Plant Growth" was discussed by W. T. Boring. Referred questions were then taken up and answered. A recess taken for dinnner.

Thursday afternoon session opened at 1.30 o'clock with music by the choir.

Topic, "What is the Cheapest Source of Protein Available to the Farmer," was discussed by J. C. Steinbach and others.

Topic, "What Are the Relative Advantages of Selling the Product of the Dairy in the Form of Milk, Cream or Butter" was ably discussed by W. F. Hill, Master Penna. State Grange. A recess was taken and on retiring the visitors, W. F. Hill, Master Pennsylvania State Grange, exemplified the unwritten work of the order. Session closed at 4 o'clock with music by the choir.

Thursday evening session opened at 7.30 o'clock with music by the choir, after which Albert M. Cornell, Lecturer Pennsylvania State Grange, installed the officers of Pomona Grange in public session. the officers all being present except the lecturer, T. O. Milliken, chaplain, A. W. Wright, gate keeper, J. D. Crotsley, and ceres, M. A. Boring. J. G. Hicks, Master Huntingdon County Pomona Grange, made a short address urging all the officers of the Pomona Grange to be prompt and faithful in the discharge of their several duties and the hearty co-operation of all the subordinate Granges in the county.

The state lecturer, A. M. Cornell, was called on and spoke of the necessity of farmers organizing and the advantages accruing therefrom. Song by the choir, after which the audience was dismissed and business of the Fifth degree transacted. Resolutions were passed by the officers and representatives of Pomona Grange tendering the members of Lincoln Grange and the citizens of Marklesburg and vicinity their sincere thanks for the hospitality rendered and to the members of the K. G. E. for the courtesy in granting the use of the hall and to Miss Grace Grove for her valued assistance in presiding at the organ.

The convention throughout was one of interest and productive of good to enlightenment and elevation of those engaged in agriculture. Secretary.

A Trip to Marklesburg.

The meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona Grange at Marklesburg, which convened February 26 and 27, was of much interest and pleasure to all in attendance. The first session was called to order by J. C. Stinebaugh in the well equipped hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Invocation by the Rev. Mr. Hartman. A most hearty welcome was extended on behalf of the citizens by Mr. A. H. Crum, and fraternal greetings from the Golden Eagles to the visiting Patrons by Dr. Wolf, to which response was made by the worthy State Master Hill and State Lecturer Cornell who fully outlined the work of the Grange—its aims and results, giving a broad intellectual definition of the educational and social as well as the financial benefits of the order, showing the importance of farmers considering their interests in the same manner in which other trades and professions do, exemplifying the old adage that in union was found strength.

The large audience of representative citizens from the village and vicinity showed its appreciation by perfect attention. The warm hospitality extended to the visitors demonstrated the well known characteristic of this part of old Huntingdon county for taking care of the stranger within its gate.

Morning session, February 27th.—Session was opened with an address welcoming the Patrons, by J. C. Stinebaugh; response by J. G. Hicks. The first topic considered was, "Does the Farmer Need Special Education?" A. W. Wright being detained at home, State Master Hill kindly consented to take his place and gave the question a thorough ventilation, showing conclusively the necessity of Grange work along this line and the importance of the farmer fitting himself to wield an influence in his community, which he is entitled to do and which proper attention to educational advantages to be derived within the Grange will enable him to do; followed by R. P. Smith and others.

The topic, "Does Cultivation Help Plant Growth," was ably discussed by W. T. Boring and others. Question—"What Can We Do as Patrons to Advance the Interest of the Order?" referred to J. G Hicks and answered by him and State Master Hill.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of questions relative to Dairy Products. Question—"How to Interest Boys in Farming," referred to J. N. McClain who thinks the boy should be given a good chance on the farm; so encouraged and stimulated along lines agreeable to a boy that more of our young men would want to remain on the farm—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

At the evening session a public installation of Pomona officers was held in order to afford an opportunity for the Knights of the Golden Eagle to attend with their wives and sweethearts. The Knights of old, it is said, were bold, but these Knights dwell near a mountain of gold, and that is not half which might be told.

The town of Marklesburg, as seen by the visitors, made a very favorable and lasting impression. Nestled, as it were, at the foot of the famous Tussey mountain with its untold and undeveloped gold mines and natural beauty not to be surpassed by any of its sister ranges, the many comfortable and handsome homes and well kept streets form a picture of quiet, happy home life so dear to all.

Some of the young folks seeing life from the funny side, were decorated with corn cob badges, conveying the idea of the farmers' staple product. A visit to the schools of this mountain-side borough demonstrated the fact that the education of the youth is being well taken care of. A nicely located, well ventilated and comfortable building equipped with modern appliances, an organ which was earned by the scholars reflects much credit for their energy and good taste as lovers of music. We found Prof. L. E. Boyer, one of our well known instructors, in charge. He, with two assistants, will hold a teachers' normal class commencing about the middle of April and already has prospect of a large attendance. The surroundings would suggest an ideal place for such an effort.

The many Patrons who came to the meeting in conveyances were met on their return by swollen streams caused by the continued rain. Those who came by rail were surprised when they came to the river and could not get across, and were more chagrined to be informed that the H. & B. T. Ry. train was at State Line where it would remain until afternoon and possibly later on account of high water. The fact that we were in such pleasant quarters and so very hospitably entertained caused us, in a measure, to lose sight of our disappointment in not getting home.

Good-bye was said late in the day following the one closing the convention. All were well pleased to have met so many kind friends. The raging waters of Crooked creek foretold us what to expect on our arrival at our much-loved Juniata river whose expanse, as it opened to our view as our train pulled through the cut south of Huntingdon, caused us no little anxiety as to the welfare of the home folks with such a volume of water sweeping through the valley, but am glad that we arrived in time to anchor the barns and fences. And now that the river has subsided we recall the many hearty hand shakes and cordial greetings of friends in the pretty mountain-side borough and vicinity.

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Creeping Up the Stairs.

In the softly falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play.
I was brooding o'er some trouble
Which had me unawares,
When a little voice came ringing,
"Me is creepin up the stairs."

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering
Like a magpie in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She, delighted, stood a victor
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart, behold an image
Of man's brief and struggling life,
Whose best prizes must be captured
With a noble, earnest strife.
Far above there is the glory
Which no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up life's stairs.

—Christian Herald.

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